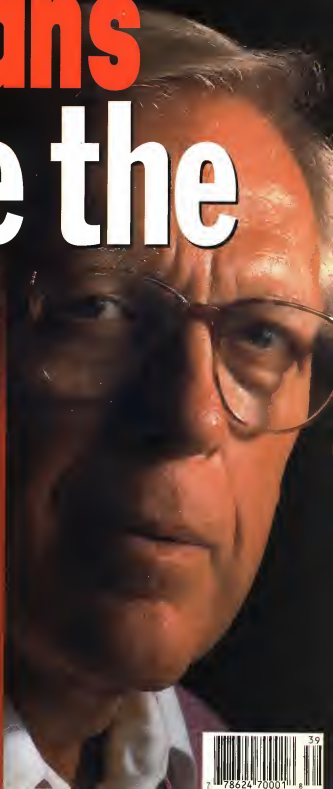


# Maclean's Inside the CBC

Anchor Knowlton Nash  
exposes the mistrust  
and tantrums in  
management.

Patrick Watson and  
John Crispo reveal what  
went wrong in a  
corporation in search  
of its soul.







## Separatist coverage

How could you put a separatist whose house objective is to destroy our wonderful country on the cover of your Sept. 12 edition ("The private Parson's")? I was appalled. Where is your loyalty to our magnificent Canada?

Brian Sparrow  
Ottawa

Once again, I received my Marleau's magazine and once again I had to read all about Quebec and its separatist politics. Does anything seem any more happy outside Quebec? This is a huge country and some of our lives do not revolve around Quebec.

Lesley Higgins,  
Richmond, B.C.

I would like to point out that it's not every Quebecer who wants this separation. Some of us are still proud Canadians first.

Stephanie Grosvent,  
Cap-d-à-Madeline, QP

The first Quebecer I met was a fellow traveller in Malaysia. We spent a few days together and I realized how many things we had in common—politics, hockey, misery over the American, to name a few. People in Alberta who say that they have more in common with Montreal than Quebec have probably never been to Quebec or met a Quebecer. As Alan Fotheringham put it ("Going across a great divide," Sept. 5) "This peculiar country is in two different ways, in fact, loves Quebec. That's why it doesn't want to go."

Al Chelley,  
Edmonton

## Prophets of doom

It seems that Canadian foreign policy-makers don't give much credence to Tefl Horner Donoh's theory that uncontrolled population growth in poor countries poses a security threat to the developed world ("Looking for trouble," Special Report, Sept. 5). Countries have been exploited the world over, stripped of their natural resources and wrung by First World nations. Once these countries have nothing left to offer, the colonizing country has no more use for them. To think that these same colonizers can right these wrongs through population control is nothing more than an extension of the imperialism that destroyed many of these countries.



Quebec premier-designate Jacques Parizeau: Loyalty?

in the first place. Population control would likely lead to a further state of poverty, disease, war and bloodshed.

Ted Cooney,  
Ayrton

Congratulations to Tefl Horner Donoh and all others who have the courage to state and act, on what must be done if human beings, not to mention other species, are to survive. The role of religion in this increasingly important effort will be crucial, as will that of education. To continue in the current mode is to condemn all of us to oblivion.

J. M. Best,  
Calgary, B.C.

## Official secrets

Your article "The spy who did too much" (Canada, Sept. 5) on "Heritage Front spy Grant Brisson asserts: 'For once, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) appears to have targeted a group—the Heritage Front—which most Canadians could agree warrants surveillance.' Short of taking a public opinion poll, the assertion is unprovable. CSIS's mandate, laid down precisely to avoid the cowboy antics of the old RCMP, defines threats to national security as foreign-controlled groups, groups involved in sabotage or espionage or groups advocating the violent overthrow of the government. Peaceful political dissent is explicitly outside CSIS's mandate and so, we believe, is the Heritage Front, however offensive its articles might be.

Leigh Jackson,  
Canadian Association for  
Free Expression Inc.,  
Edmonton, Ont.

## Five over four

In your summary of the 1994 Commonwealth Games ("All that glitters," Sports, Sept. 5), you state that gymnast Sofia University's four medals in women's artistic gymnastics made her Canada's "biggest winner at the Games." While Turch did win two gold and two silver medals, Candide Martens, an 18-year-old native of Vernon, B.C., won a total of five medals—one gold and four silvers—in rhythmic gymnastics. Her, the northwestern in a major way to the gold medal in the team competition, then won the silver medal in the individual all-around competition. She finished by adding three more silver medals in the ball, clubs and ribbon apparatus finals.

Paul Selin,  
Canadian Olympic Sports  
Gymnastics Federation,  
Glenora, Ont.

## School days

This being a multicultural country, our school boards should think of giving every student two days off for their own religious holidays. I'd bet we've got over half of Canada, Sept. 12) Giving out religious holidays and ignoring others is not the solution.

Mike Gentry,  
Reseda, Ont.

I'm shaking my head in disbelief over the pretty case that pandering to multiculturalism has brought our school system to. If a religious group's holy day falls on a school day, its kids should stay home that day, plain and simple. Religious beliefs should not compromise the school system, not the other way around.

Meredith Reid,  
North Vancouver

I am of Eastern Orthodox faith, which is shared by many thousands of Canadians of Eastern European descent. Most Orthodox Christians celebrate Christmas, Easter and other church holidays according to the "old" Julian calendar. We adjusted to the common stance of our new home country and our children simply stayed home on these days with an explanation to the principal.

Mary Letour,  
Don Mills, Ont.



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# An interesting thing happens when you talk to enough people about their idea of a great mid-size sedan.

## You end up building it.

A couple of years ago, we asked literally thousands of people what they were looking for in a mid-size sedan. Turns out what they wanted more than anything was, well, everything: The comfort and features of a more expensive sedan. A comprehensive list of safety features. Exceptional quality. And getting it all at a price they could afford was mentioned more than once.

So that's the car we created. We gave the new Lumina standard features, including a

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4-speed automatic and a 160-horsepower V6 engine. Air conditioning. Power door locks. Theatre lighting. Even a theft-deterrent system. We simplified the manufacturing process for

higher quality. We created a beautiful new body, then designed an interior to match. We gave it crisp, accurate handling. And we equipped every new Lumina with standard dual air bags, anti-lock brakes, a steel safety

cage, and front and rear crush zones.

Best of all, we did it all at a price well within the reach of most drivers.

You know, it's amazing what you can do when you listen closely enough.

ALL NEW LUMINA  GENUINE CHEVROLET™

## 'Ominous parallels'

Your cover "Bright kids bright futures" (page 38) was interesting and disheartening, with some ominous parallels between the Canadian and British educational systems. The British so-called elite system was done away with in favor of the comprehensive system, with its mixed-ability groups, elimination of selective examinations and so on. There is

no evidence to back up the most arrogant and to de-stigmatize the U.K. system that works with bright children well along the low line. To the contrary, the gifted children are left back. No one would ever advocate forcing so-called slow learners to either learn quickly or go elsewhere in tears—why should the opposite be considered acceptable?

Peter J. Green,  
Sturges, B.C.

Your article left some pressing questions unanswered. If 20 per cent of all students qualify for special gifted programs, should

not the program be integrated in the local school? Surely the percentage of students by the experts is a significantly overstated statistic and not a scientific fact. Why leave the gifted programs, listed to identify working-class and poor contingent children? If a technique like brainwashing is good for advanced students, would it not benefit all students? The benefit that my son has received from the gifted program has not been from special credit tracking or smaller classes but from being in a peer group. He is happy that he has many friends from the regular stream, too.

Bruce Young,  
Theatre, North York Board of Education,  
North York, Ont.

## It's about the law

Toronto lawyer John Wringquist ("Big Brother" part 1, Canada, Aug. 29) is surely missing the point in his proposed right to opt out of order. Sporting skills and to respect the law, and I hope no family ever considers this approach for their child.

Mary Asquith,  
Burlington, Ont.

The whining of speeders caught by photo radar is reminiscent of those who oppose gun control because it requires them to surrender their surrender license for the common good. Someone built a better mousetrap and the mice don't like it. City is a river.

Bruce Skand,  
Surrey, B.C.

The primary debate regarding photo radar just doesn't cut it. Are we to believe that security surveillance equipment used in banks and corner stores is also a good indication of privacy?

Ken McDonald,  
London, Ont.

## No need to know

Your advertising claims that *Maxine's* offers the news that Canadians want to know. The average Canadian does not need or want a whole page devoted to Oliver Stone's latest perversion entitled *Natural Born Killers* ("Killer's Paradise," *Focus*, Aug. 29). It is ironic that the review of this American film follows closely on the heels of your Aug. 15 cover story, "Kids who kill."

M. A. Hargreaves,  
Kelowna, Ont.

*Maxine's* editorial board states that they print any article submitted by their readers. Please specify name, address and daytime telephone number. *Maxine's* office is at 11111 Midland Avenue, Unit 10, Toronto, Ont. M3V 1G7. Or call (416) 291-7750.

## HEALTH Update

The medical practitioners in this special feature are highly respected experts in their fields. They are rewarded by providing the best health care for their patients.

## Giving the Gift of Sight

## Choose between Radial Keratotomy and Laser Keratotomy

Statistically, with over 25% of the world's population experiencing blurry vision caused by myopia (nearsightedness), typically, the problem is corrected by glasses or contact lenses either on a daily or as-needed-to-wear basis.

...with over 25% of the world's population experiencing blurry vision caused by myopia (nearsightedness).

## Laser Keratotomy

Using the recently-developed Excimer Laser, surgeons are able to sculpt the cornea of the eye in order to correct nearsightedness. The procedure has been performed for five years, and is considered non-invasive by Smith and Witten Canada, and the FDA in the United States.

At the same time, vision correction is achieved over the past ten years. Since Dr. Karm



Dr. J. Karm performing Radial Keratotomy

patients may choose between the two procedures under the guidance of Dr. Yoon Karm, an eye physician and surgeon who has performed over 6,000 vision correction procedures over the past ten years. Since Dr. Karm performs both Radial Keratotomy and Laser Keratotomy, patients will not be confused by the boasts of those who only perform one type of procedure. Dr. Karm intends to meet the two procedures in comparison in order to correct very

nearighted patients. Dr. Karm is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and a Diplomate of the American Board of Ophthalmology.

For further information, contact: The Karm Vision Centre, 10,014 Yonge Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 1T8 (905) 884-2620 / 884-6733.

## Revolutionary Treatment For Infertility

In almost half of the couples investigated for infertility, a problem related to the male partner is identified.

In cases of very low sperm counts or severely decreased sperm motility, the only available treatment up to now has been the extraction of sperm from an energy mass donor. Recently, a revolutionary new treatment for severe male factor infertility called intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) has been developed at the University of Toronto.

ICSI involves using a microscopic needle to inject a single sperm into an egg recovered during in vitro fertilization procedure. The ICSI procedure is now available at The Toronto Centre For Advanced Reproductive Technology (TCAR).

...cases of very low sperm counts or severely decreased sperm motility, the only available treatment up to now has been the extraction of sperm from an energy mass donor.



...the crowding of the egg. Theoretically, this may also occur, even with normal sperm.

Microscopic needle injects a single sperm (ICSI).

Single at 14 hours post insemination (Fertilization).



leading to failure in achieving fertilization with in vitro fertilization.

Researchers at the University of Toronto have discovered that the sperm is the male partner of these couples with unexplained infertility may be lacking in intact energy for penetration through

energy is now offered at The Toronto Centre For Advanced Reproductive Technology and if the enzyme is found to be deficient, then the ICSI procedure is indicated to allow fertilization to occur.

The ICSI technique is also indicated for men with blockage of the vas deferens, one of the tubes that carries sperm from the testicle in the penis. In this condition, no sperm is found in the semen but usually small numbers of sperm can be recovered from the tube leading from the testis by a surgical procedure. These sperm can then be injected into the eggs using ICSI.

For more information call the Toronto Centre For Advanced Reproductive Technology located at The Woodbine Plaza, 2nd Floor, 150 Bloor St. W., Toronto, ON M5S 1K3 Tel: (416) 973-8130.

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## Feeling Good About the Way We Look

**Cosmetic plastic surgery can make a world of difference**

One of the major influences on our lives is the way we look. Our appearance affects the way we feel about ourselves and the way we are perceived by others. A heavy, wrinkled brow can make us look tired or angry, even when we feel just fine. Prominent ears, a double chin, or an overly large nose can make us sensitive and insecure. Even simple everyday pleasures such as wearing stylish

clothing can be denied by an out-of-proportion body contour. Advanced cosmetic surgery offers us the freedom to change. Safe, effective and affordable procedures can improve problem areas and give a boost in our self-image.

Dr. Wayne Carson specializes in cosmetic plastic surgery, helping people feel better about their appearance. He uses the most properly chosen surgical procedure can make a world of difference. A suspended eyelid or blepharoplasty gives a more

youthful, alert appearance. Body contouring surgery such as liposuction and abdominoplasty removes excess fat giving a healthier, slacker shape. Proportions may also be improved by breast augmentation using a silicone implant.

For more information or a consultation, call the Cosmetic Surgery Institute at 325 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1L7 (416) 325-7466.

Dr. Carson is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Canada in Plastic Surgery and a member of several staff at Scarborough General Hospital. He is the Director of the Cosmetic Surgery Institute in Toronto.

For more information or a consultation, call the Cosmetic Surgery Institute at 325 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario, M4P 1L7 (416) 325-7466.



## You Can Walk Away From Foot Pain



Sheldon Nadel, D.P.M.  
Doctor of Podiatric Medicine

In the past the only treatment for bunions, corns and other foot problems was painful hospital surgery or amputation. Now there is an advanced treatment which lets most patients walk away pain free. Sheldon Nadel, Doctor of Podiatric Medicine, specializes in ambulatory or minimal incision foot surgery for treatment of bunions, hammertoes, corns on top or between toes as well as many types of calluses.

"The ambulatory technique is advantageous for a number of reasons, explains Nadel. First, there is very little discomfort or disability. This is accomplished by working through very small

openings in the skin with special instruments. This reduces soft tissue work and means that most people only need Aspirin or Tylenol afterward.

"The work can be performed perfectly in the office under local anesthesia while the patient watches television. In addition, Nadel says, post-operative casts or crutches are rarely needed. "Our patients can walk right away, get back to their normal activities and work much sooner. Sentinels do not have to be bedridden."

Nadel was perfect foot surgery for bunions, corns and hammertoes, corns on top or between toes as well as many types of calluses.

Nadel earned a Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Toronto in 1973 and received his Doctor of Podiatric Medicine degree in Cleveland in 1979. He completed his residency in foot surgery in Philadelphia in 1980.



Following his residency he remained in Philadelphia to study the ambulatory foot surgery technique of one of the pioneers of the field.

Nadel has treated people from as far away as England, Belgium, Germany, the Ukraine, India and South America.

To find out how you can be helped, contact Sheldon Nadel for a consultation at his clinic at 356 Eglinton Ave. E., Suite 301, Toronto, Ontario M4P 1P7 (416) 466-9907.

## Therapeutic Breakthrough for Low Back Pain

**Is Low Back Pain affecting your life?**

Depressive. Disturbing. Increased or bulging disc, facet joint syndrome, Sciatica. A variety of medical issues are often used to describe this universal problem: Low Back Pain.

More than 50 percent of the world's population will suffer from this disabling condition within five minutes.

In the past when conventional treatments such as bed rest, prescription drugs, physical therapy and manipulation failed to work the last resort was surgery. Relief, however, is now available. The National Back Institute is offering an innovative treatment which is proven.

The computerized VAX-D therapeutic table applies steady controlled and measured tension along the vertebral axis of the spinal column. This results in a mass distraction of the lumbar vertebrae and decompression of the intervertebral discs, relieving the pain and disability associated with neurodegeneration.

Each therapy session is 40 minutes in duration. On average, 10 to 15 sessions are usually required to obtain resolution of debilitating symptoms and return to normal activity levels.



Marie Lambert on the new D-Pendulum table

### Degenerative Disc Disease

Degenerative Disc Disease occurs when the disc loses most of its internal fluids. VAX-D promotes a different method that enhances the flow of nutrients and fluids from the end plate of the vertebrae to the disc. This process helps to hydrate a degenerated disc as well as provide neurologic decompression.

In addition, the decompression of the lumbar spine loosens cramped lower back joints and

restores free movement of these joints in the pelvis.

Marie Lambert, Dr. Glickman and N.H.L. references Don Edwards, Wayne Boudreau and Bruce Reed among the thousands of patients who have experienced relief with VAX-D therapy.

For more information contact: The National Back Institute, 9 Macdonald Avenue, North York, Ontario, M2M 1R1. (416) 733-1255. Whichever (416) 973-4768. Detroit: (313) 961-6812.

## Laser Treatment for Prostate Disease

**A fast, simple alternative to surgery**

Many men over the age of 55 suffer from the symptoms of prostate disease. Signs that you may have this disease are frequent urination, burning upon passing urine, slow urinary stream and an urgency to void during the night or even the inability to urinate. The cause is a benign enlargement of the prostate.

The operation often requires up to 5 days in the hospital and usually 30 days recovery time. Now there is a safer alternative.

### No operation-No hospital

It is a new Laser treatment called Visual Laser Ablation of the Prostate (VLAP). This new technique utilizes Laser energy to eliminate the prostate obstruction, opening up a clear path for the urine to pass through unimpeded.



Until recently, the traditional solution to this problem has been prostate surgery, known as Transurethral Prostatectomy (TURP).

This treatment provides many advantages. First of all, there is no overnight stay in the hospital. It can be done on an outpatient basis, with no incision, no blood transfusion and significantly less discomfort than an operative procedure.

The time your laser work is usually completed, often within one week, compared to a month with traditional procedures. And there are decreased complications and side effects, such as incontinence, sex frustration and retrograde ejaculation.

### Call or Write Today

This breakthrough new Laser treatment for benign prostate disease is not covered by OHIP. Our clinical experience for Laser ablation of the prostate is one of the most extensive in Canada. To arrange a consultation with one of our qualified



Laser fibre positioned for prostate treatment

urologists performing this Laser treatment, Dr. William Boldwin M.D., FRCS (C), Dr. Alan Tognes M.D., FRCS (C), Dr. Edward Woods M.D., FRCS (C) call 1-800-576-0776. Or send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Laser Prostate, 3630 Lawrence Ave. East, Suite 401, Scarborough, Ontario, M1P 2T7.









# AN INCOMPLETE VICTORY

## The Liberals' strong showing in Quebec slows Parizeau's momentum towards sovereignty

BY BARRY CAMIE

**F**or a victory celebration, it was not much of a party. There was, in fact, something almost sad about the small crowd of 100 Quebecois faithful who gathered last week on the Grand Carré (Ottawian branch) Quebec City's ancient stone walls. They stood on the square at a cold rain, never more than 100 of them, silently watching the results of Quebec's election unfold on a gigantic television screen that had been removed just beyond the two towers of the Notre-Dame Jean-Pas. Not even the announcement that the PQ was on the verge of victory cheered more than a ripple of applause. Blue Quebecois Leader Lucien Bouchard did manage to create a raged

cheer when his kneeling image flashed on the screen to loudly proclaim that "the dream of the federal regime is falling one after another." And PQ leader Jacques Parizeau greeted a lone band when he confidently declared that Quebecers were poised "to become a normal people, with a country of their own." But not long after Bouchard and Parizeau, disappointed, the crowd, less vocalized, melted away into the September rain with solemnly a number of us, infection, much less joy.

It was the way the election was won as much as the fact that dampened the spirits of Progressive supporters last week. True, the PQ had swept Daniel Johnson's Liberal party from power after nine years, winning 77 of the 155 seats in the Quebec National Assembly. But the Liberals had not been dealt the decisive blow that had been widely expected, not only by the followers of the PQ. The Liberals outlasted the predictions of Progress, a pollster and pundit alike, by capturing 17 seats—and winning them in several regions of the province. That was sufficient to ensure a solid block of effective opposition in the provincial legislature. And it was more than enough to secure Johnson's hold on both his own party and his role as the prime minister of the Liberalist forces in the far more critical battle to come—the battle to defeat the referendum on Quebec independence that Parizeau promises to hold some time next year (page 10).

And therein lies the principal source of Progress' unease. When the ballots were

counted last week, it turned out that John's Liberalist Liberals had more votes in Quebec's election than the PQ. Close to 60 million Quebecers were eligible to participate in last week's election. Eighty per cent of them did, and of the 39 million who cast ballots, 1,740,802 voted for the PQ while 1,738,417 chose the Liberals—a difference of a mere 2,385 votes. In terms of the province-wide popular vote, the two parties were separated by less than half a percentage point (4.1 per cent for the PQ against 4.3 per cent

for the Liberals). For the losing Liberals, the razor-thin margin in the popular vote provided a measure of solace, not least because it underlined the ability of the PQ to lose in convincing a majority of Quebecers to endorse the idea of leaving Canada ("This set of neck-and-neck match," said Johnson, "seems to me to indicate the ambivalence of Quebec to enter the field of separation").

The certainty was the view of Liberalism in Ottawa, who quickly panicked on the news that the Liberals had won a narrow victory for the Liberals. "I think, what of a victory for the Liberals, the results are very encouraging," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien told reporters after watching the election results on television

along with several close aides, including chief of staff Jean Pelletier, a former mayor of Quebec City. "When the parties get virtually the same vote," Prime Minister Pelletier said, "it's a good indication that Canada is here to stay."

Chrétien moved quickly to add substance to his secretary. On Sunday in Quebec City, the Prime Minister was preparing to outline the government's approach for the next year, heavy with economic issues with not a single constitutional item on the list. He was to tell the Canadian Chamber of Commerce that he

would best make the case for federalism by promoting good government and getting on Ottawa's debt and deficit problems under control. Chrétien also tailored with the power ranks of his cabinet to increase the government's ability to communicate with Quebec voters. He appointed New Brunswick MP Fernand Robichaud, a francophone, to the newly created post of secretary of state for both fisheries and agriculture. Both departments have long constituencies in Quebec that will be important during the referendum debate, and both are headed by well-known anglophone ministers.

Prime Minister Johnson also emphasized the limited nature of the PQ's mandate. Saskatchewan's Roy Royce was named the new Minister of the Environment. "I say the election result indicates one thing and one thing only," he remarked. "It's a change in government. Full stop. Period. This is not a vote for sovereignty or independence. Full Stop Period."

Ontario's Premier Bob Rae even went so far as to congratulate Johnson for capturing no large a share of the popular vote. "I think he won a very substantial victory in a way," Rae argued.

The financial markets seemed to agree. Foreign currencies began to channel money back into Canada, boosting prices on both the Toronto and Montreal stock markets and driving the Canadian dollar up to close the week at 71.66 cents U.S., its highest in half a century. Much of the activity was generated by American buyers, who, according to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce currency trader Michael Holder, were "amazed" by Canadian investors in the aftermath of the Que-

bec election. "The market is looking at these results as very bad for the PQ," said John Wiley, vice-president of money markets at the Toronto Dominion bank. "They didn't really sell away more votes than the Liberals and, if that was reflected in a referendum, they would lose handsomely."

That may well be true, but it is also true that a political party greatly determined to take Quebec out of Canada is about to take control of the government in Quebec. Owing Premier Johnson is expected to transfer the reins of power to Parizeau on Sept. 23. Three days later, the new premier is to preside over the coronation of his new cabinet, widely expected to number no more than 15 ministers, almost all of whom will be as firmly dedicated to the idea of Quebec independence as Parizeau himself. At that point, the PQ will have within its grasp an enormous array of weapons to deploy in the looming battle for the hearts and minds of Quebecers. As little-known David Payne, the lone non-Quebecois in who was on the party last week, pointed out after emerging from the first meeting of the PQ's new 77-member caucus: "Don't ever underestimate the fact that the responsibilities of government also carry quite remarkable privileges in terms of visibility and credibility."

Parizeau himself created a list of what he aimed when he appeared at his first press conference last week in Quebec City. When the legislature convenes in November, he said, a new regional secretariat will be created, comprised of parliamentary assistants representing each area of the province, who will report directly to the premier's office. Meanwhile, the program is aimed at bringing government closer to the people by allowing increased regional influence over decision-making. But there is, as well, an obvious political lesson in the initiative. By granting local authorities more power, including some taxation powers, the PQ hopes to win the allegiance of key local leaders in provincial Quebecers to vote its way in the upcoming referendum.

On this issue, Parizeau brushed aside suggestions that the closeness of the popular vote last week might tempt him to negotiate with an all-important pledge to get the question of Quebec independence before the province's voters in a new, clearly worded referendum. Initially, Parizeau promised a vote within eight to ten months after winning an election. Last week, though, he indicated that there would be a second election if those plans had been modified in any way at issue time next year. "In 1995, there is going to be a referendum on sovereignty, with a single question," he stated categorically.

In public at least, the PQ leadership reflects the widely held interpretation of last week's vote as a blow to the party's hopes of convincing a majority of Quebecers that independence is a good idea whose time has come. PQ vice-president Bernard Landry may still play as influential role in Parizeau's soon-to-be announced cabinet, renamed Medin's



Parizeau signals victory with wife Suzanne (left) at a champagne celebration

more that has even gone so far as to congratulate Johnson for capturing no large a share of the popular vote. "I think he won a very substantial victory in a way," Rae argued.

The financial markets seemed to agree. Foreign currencies began to channel money back into Canada, boosting prices on both the Toronto and Montreal stock markets and driving the Canadian dollar up to close the week at 71.66 cents U.S., its highest in half a century. Much of the activity was generated by American buyers, who, according to Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce currency trader Michael Holder, were "amazed" by Canadian investors in the aftermath of the Que-



in an interview of the critical role that Mario Dumont's fledgling Action Démocratique party played in the election. Dumont, the party's 34th leader, was the riding alder in Rivière du Loup on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, the lone candidate elected from outside the ranks of the two major parties. Dumont's party, running on a platform midway between the liberalist Liberals and the separatist PQ, also won 6.5 per cent of the province-wide popular vote (11.1 per cent in the 10 ridings where it fielded candidates). "Dumont's win is a national vote and a sovereigntist vote," Landry maintained. "Add it to our vote and we are in a position to claim victory as a reformer."

Whatever the accuracy of that assessment, it is clear that the campaign to win next year's provincial referendum is already under way. Ideas of proceeds will depend largely on the strategy that both sides in the struggle adopt. Last week, Parizeau moved to dispel reports that he intended to seek fights with Ottawa and the provinces in an effort to prove that federalism does not work.

At the same time, however, he did not rule out the possibility of conflict. "I don't guarantee that there will be no confrontations," Parizeau remarked. "The just saying that I won't start them. I don't want to oppose the system, I want to get out of it. I'm not interested in going on with sterile battles."

Despite the disclaimers, there are storm clouds on the horizon. "The first fight is going to be about taxpayer transfer," predicted John Parasci, former premier Robert Bourassa's chief of staff and the chief architect of the Liberals' election campaign. "The next is likely to arise when Federal Human Resources Minister Lloyd Axworthy presents his plan for social reform." Ottawa is well aware of the dangers. On the morning after the Quebec election, Chretien called his cabinet together to remind his ministers to avoid reflecting what is already an emotional situation. "Everyone understands the risk that an attack could backfire," said one of the Prime Minister's aides. "No one wants to throw the first dish."

At the same time, however, federal officials insist that they do not intend to escalate their ongoing plans for social policy review, so as not to fuel deficit reduction in an effort to avoid escalating Quebec wars as the referendum approaches. "It's business as usual," promised Governmental Affairs Minister Marcel Massé. That new law more thoroughly delineated to maintain in the months ahead. For when Parizeau and his team of electeds come into office after late in September, it is all most certain that it will be anything but business as usual.

That PARIZEAU CAMAGAZA in Ottawa

## Parizeau's strengths

**B**ack in 1976, René Lévesque and his followers viewed the secession of Quebec as a primarily political endeavor. It was advanced in the province's National Assembly.

Jacques Parizeau knows better. The premier-designate of Quebec has had his hands on the tools that he needs to achieve his goal: the general election of the separate state of Quebec. Parizeau is a brilliant and experienced politician who has already got government to create

**INSIDE QUEBEC**

BY BENOIT AUBIN

of its multilateral connections, to take power—or to win a referendum. Nevertheless, Parizeau moved quickly in his speech last week to try to anticipate the criticisms that have erupted the issue of the separatist movement, both inside and outside the province, in the recent past.

He downplayed the nationalist undercurrent that has fuelled the drive since the 1980s—but whose appeal has been waning during the past decade.

In that speech, Parizeau made formal promises to Quebec's English-speaking minority and to its native peoples that their rights would be respected, and their status enhanced, in an independent Quebec. He also stated that Quebecers are open-minded individuals who want to play a bigger role on the world scene and the global market, not shy nationalists seeking refuge within their borders. And he stated that the separatist movement is not inspired by spite, nor by a thirst for revenge. The PQ exists, however, he said, but it is not out to pick a fight with Ottawa at the next occasion.

This marks a radical departure from the rhetoric and style for which Quebec nationalists have become famous. On election night last week, there were no bag wreaths on hand, as there were in 1970. Few flags were waved, few slogans were shouted and there was no parade of hoarse-throated yowls through the quiet, anxious streets of Westmount.

The big difference between Lévesque's victory in 1976 and Parizeau's last week is that the separatists don't have to explain or justify themselves this time. Quebec has not endorsed the reform of the Canadian Constitution of 1982. It has met, before and after that date, to elect official strongmen of its distinct characteristics—and special needs—within Canada, but without success. For Parizeau, the task now is not so much to explain to Quebecers why they should want out of Confederation, but to let them to accept the logical consequence of the fact that they can't get conformity in Parizeau. He has one per cent of the popular vote. He has one per cent to convince those people, plus an extra six per cent, to win his referendum. Not so impossible task.

Scott Cohen is managing editor of Le Devoir in Montreal.



Celebration in Quebec City: more logic than emotion

use before. And, for a great many Quebecers, government is a good thing. Parizeau can play a bureaucracy like a fiddle, and he will now use those skills to win over the remaining 90 per cent of the population that he still needs to win a referendum on sovereignty next year. The first thing that Parizeau did after the election was to announce a sweeping program of decentralization of powers towards the province's outlying regions. Those regions have been clamoring for something like that for decades. Lots of noise out there.

Expert ones of that—well-crafted, artfully targeted government initiatives—in the weeks to come. The election results show clearly enough support for the Parti Québécois in western, among older people, younger people, unemployed people. Expect Parizeau's government to embark upon new initiatives in the area of job creation—as well as in-depth reforms of sta-

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# In the eye of the beholder

Both sides claim victory in the numbers war

Forty-eight hours after Quebecers settled their electoral scores at the polls, a rifted battle still rages in the eyes of two Montreal newspapers. *L'Express* and *L'Action* have taken sides in the bitterest of wars: the war of the numbers.

The same name in *Le Journal de Montréal* ("CQ" got it right), said as it on the same day by the Centre de Recherche en sur Opinion Publique polling firm in *Le Devoir*. Both firms, not surprisingly, claimed that they provided the most accurate prediction of the election's outcome: CQ in the week before the Sept. 12 vote, said that the Parti Québécois would win 43 per cent of the vote and the Liberals 46 per cent. *L'Express* and *L'Action*, the following day, forecast 49 per cent for the PQ and 44 per cent for the Liberals. The actual final result: Parti Québécois, 41 per cent; Liberals, 44.8 per cent. The *Devoir* and *Le Journal de Montréal* (LJM) party won just over 40 per cent.

Who, then, could claim to be Quebec's most accurate political pollster? With the unbecoming typical of many issues related to Quebec political life, the answer is both sides—no matter *L'Express* or *L'Action*, for example, accurately predicted that the Parti Québécois would win more votes, but CQ gave a closer estimate of the overall vote totals of each party. Who cares? "That answer is much clearer for Canadians, outside of Canada's fiercely-chattering class of journalists, academics and politicians. Most other people likely agree with the late John Diefenbaker's observation that 'gulls are the best'."

But among those ideologues and sovereignty fans who will be trying to win votes in the upcoming referendum, the closest scrutiny of these new polls is about to begin. "These are the times that try a pollster's nerves the

most," said Claude Gauthier, the president of CQ's law work. "And it is about to get even more nerve-racking." But the bottom line says Guy Lefebvre, a Concordia University political science professor and frequent polling consultant, "is that you can look at the

polls for politicians as that depending on how they are interpreted, they contain something to please everyone. "In the polls," Prime Minister Jean Chrétien said after the vote last week, "it is very clear that Quebecers don't want to move separation."

Perhaps in the wake of the election, most strident ideologues took solace in the fact that the Parti Québécois obtained far less than the 51 per cent of votes that the Yes side would need to win a referendum on Quebec independence. Aspire who voted Liberal, they expected, must be a firm federalist—while not all of those who voted for the Parti Québécois and ADQ are necessarily sovereigntists.

But sovereigntists, meanwhile, comforted themselves by guessing that if they add the six per cent vote of the "back sovereigntist" ADQ vote to their own 44.7 per cent total as a referendum, they are on the verge of achieve-

ing both sides that traditionally resides in the fold of the collective nature of the province's young francophones between the ages of 35 and 54 remain a mystery in pollsters' and most politicians' minds. More than any other age group in the province, francophone youth appear divided in their voting habits. In this election, an estimated 35 per cent supported the Parti Québécois, while 31 per cent backed the Liberals and 31 per cent were for the ADQ. But in the two previous elections, voters in the same age group gave majority support to the Liberals. "They are also the one segment of society where support for sovereignty often outpaces support for the Parti Québécois."

One reason for that split, says CQ's Gauthier, is the traditional role of the province's youth. "They tend to be against whoever is in power." Another factor is cooperation with long-ensconced politicians of all stripes. "You can hardly blame young Quebecers for being lied to," says 39-year-old federal Progressive Conservative leader Jean Charest, who represents the riding of Sherbrooke. "When I was 18, I would turn on my television set and see Jacques Parizeau and Jean Chrétien debating the future of Quebec and Canada. Now, I'm half a lifetime older, and I'll still be there people debating in the same way. Where will it end?" To that question, not even the polls give a satisfactory response.

That fact is reflected in the surprising popularity of the ADQ, a party that stands firmly on both sides of the question. It won an estimated 13 per cent of the vote in the 50 ridings out of 55 in the province, where it now resides. One of the key elements of its electoral platform was its insistence that Quebec should declare independence—in order to then gain better terms in a political and economic association with the rest of Canada. Party leader Mario Dumais, 31, and his co-leader, former Liberal Jean Allaire, have been careful to say they have not yet decided which side they will support in a referendum—although most political analysts



Don't be surprised by support

take for granted they will join with the PQ on the Yes side. But none of the party's literature is at all confusing and it's worth, delightfully misleading. In its Quebec report, for example, where there is a somewhat single-page, 400-odd-page population, one local candidate listed one of the party's key objectives as being a "partnership with the other provinces in a united Canada."

At the same time, the best means of seeing the collective nature of the province's young francophones between the ages of 35 and 54 remain a mystery in pollsters' and most politicians' minds. More than any other age group in the province, francophone youth appear divided in their voting habits. In this election, an estimated 35 per cent supported the Parti Québécois, while 31 per cent backed the Liberals and 31 per cent were for the ADQ. But in the two previous elections, voters in the same age group gave majority support to the Liberals. "They are also the one segment of society where support for sovereignty often outpaces support for the Parti Québécois."

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ANTHONY WILKINS-SMITH is Montreal



Young Progressives celebrating in Quebec City, divided

## HOW QUEBEC VOTED

PQ	77 seats	44.7%
Liberals	47 seats	44.3%
Parti Action	1 seat	6.5%
Democratiques		

(election) results and find great and sincere cause for optimism—whether you're a sovereigntist or a federalist."

That is because of the difference a percentage point can make in a province where about 30 per cent of undecided and shifty voters will ultimately determine whether a majority of Quebecers say they want to leave or stay in Canada. Before that question is answered in a referendum, the nice thing about

ing their preferred lead. Those who voted for the ADQ, argued pro-sovereignty Jacques Parizeau "share our conviction in favor of sovereignty."

Perhaps, once again, there is unanimity for both sides. CQ's, which has done the most extensive polling on how supporters of different parties would vote in a referendum, has figures that lead weight in the federalist side. Fifty-two per cent of ADQ voters are opposed to sovereignty, CQ's surveys indicated—60 and 30 per cent of those who placed to vote for the PQ also said that they were against sovereignty. But these polls on both sides, CQ's polling also indicated that 13 per cent of francophone respondents who planned to vote for the Liberals describe themselves as "indecisive" to sovereignty.

The main reason for that is the sympathy

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# FINAL MEASURES



**A**fter 30 months of fruitless negotiations with Haiti's de facto military leadership, and several weeks of increasingly strident but ineffective rhetoric, a frustrated U.S. President Bill Clinton last week turned first to public diplomacy. But then, in a final effort to avoid a threatened invasion and accompanying bloodshed, Clinton dispatched former president Jimmy Carter to Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital, to persuade military dictators Lt. Gen. Raoul Cédras and the rest of Haiti's rogue leaders to leave the island peacefully, and to negotiate the terms of that departure.

Carter, accompanied by Senator Sam Nunn, chairman of the armed services committee, and Colin Powell, former chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, arrived as the Haitian capital slowly after sunset on Saturday and later visited Cédras, for overtures that were to continue throughout the weekend.

Earlier, as the U.S. army continued ship Mount Whitney toward the island to direct an invasion mission of at least 16 war ships and 12 military cargo transport vessels,

Clinton took to the airwaves to present his case for a U.S.-led international mission to a skeptical American people. Declared the President: "The message of the United States to the Haitian decision is clear: your time is up." Clinton added that ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide should be returned to office after three years of brutality and political violence that have killed some 3,000 Haitians.

A defiant Cédras responded that he was prepared to die rather than step down. Referring to U.S. offers of immunity from prosecution and third-country residency if he and his cronies left Haiti without a fight, Cédras declared: "I'm not interested in any bailout."

Many analysts were bewildered by Cédras's defiant stand, given the overwhelming superiority of U.S. troops and firepower. But they also questioned why Clinton would risk American lives in such an unpopular cause. A Time/CNN poll taken after the President's speech showed that 58 per cent of Americans opposed an invasion with only 37 per cent in favor. Many Democrats and

**U.S. destroyer *Conde de Grasse* off the coast of Haiti. Cédras, an antiplan (left), 36-year-old, rejection of political violence (below) no turning back**

Republican congressmen, who face reelection in November, have criticized the use of force. And in a joint statement, the prelates of the Roman Catholic bishops condemners of Cédras, Latin America and the United States and an invasion of Haiti is not morally justified and is unlikely to establish a true democracy there.

But having lost the war drums so loudly over the past month, Clinton made military intervention, authorized by the UN Security Council, a diplomatic and political priority. Foreign policy analyst Lincoln Gordon, a former assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, told *National Review*: "There is no strategic rationale for invading Haiti. But Clinton has talked himself into a box. His credibility is at stake." For his part, the President told the American people: "Now, the United States must protect its interests, to stop the brutal atrocities that threaten tens of thousands of Haitians, to secure our borders and preserve stability in our hemisphere, to promote democracy and uphold the reliability of our commitment around the world."

Military experts say the 28,000-member U.S. force—bolstered by some 2,000 soldiers from 34 countries—could quickly over-



## Clinton mobilize the U.S. military to invade Haiti



whelm Haiti's poorly trained 7,600-man army, which is backed by a few thousand ragtag mercenaries. Only a small percentage of Haiti's eight patrol boats, three aircraft, six helicopters and six armored vehicles are operational. And after 10 months of international boycotts, its troops, mercenaries and artillery are woefully short of ammunition, fuel and spare parts.

Under contingency plans already justified by the U.S. military for a Haiti invasion, sailors and SEALs (sea, air and land) special forces troops would likely go ashore before dawn in the capital of Port-au-Prince to provide intelligence and help prepare for an assault. Shortly after, according to Pentagon officials, nearly 2000 82nd Airborne Division troops from the aircraft carrier *America* would secure the city's civilian and military airports. At about the same time, up to 1,000 troops from the army's 101st Mountain Division would sweep into the capital from the aircraft carrier *Enterprise* and about 1,800 marines from the helicopter assault ship *Wasp* would hit the northern city of Cap-Haïtien. The aim would be to cut key communications, military, police and other strategic targets in U.S. hands while boats arrive from the first assault. As U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry put it: "The military aspect of this would be over in a matter of hours, at most a day or two."

Julia Ladd, a former marine infantry officer and now a policy analyst with the conservative Heritage Foundation in Washington,

is one of many critics of U.S. military intervention. From a military point of view, he said, the actual invasion would be less a problem than what happens "after the dust settles." One great danger would be dismantling Haitian military and militia groups acting as a police guard. There is the threat of retaliation against U.S. citizens. And guerrillas are certain to stage terrorist attacks. *Sea Ladd*: "Americans are going to die."

The last time U.S. forces invaded Haiti, in 1935, they remained there for 18 years. Now, Pentagon officials stated, the plan was to withdraw within months after any invasion, leaving in place a multinational U.S. force, including Canada, designed to provide transitional stability in Haiti.

On a visit to Washington last week, Foreign Minister Andre Gauthier reaffirmed that Canada would not participate in any armed invasion. But he said Ottawa would send police to Haiti to train a local constabulary if Aristide is restored to power. Last month, Ottawa signed a memorandum of understanding with Haiti of the extent president to train about 100 soldiers in Canada to be the nucleus of a reformed police force for the country.

In Washington, where he has been living for the past three years, Aristide, 45, said he would return to Haiti within 15 days of an invasion. He also confirmed that he would hand power over to a democratically elected successor when his five-year term of office expires in December 1995.

A key Roman Catholic priest who was expelled from his Sabonier order for promoting violent struggle among Haiti's poor, Aristide was elected with 67 per cent of the vote in December, 1990, and is still popular with a large number of Haiti's seven million inhabitants. His brief seven-month rule was the only time Haiti was run by a popularly elected government since independence from France in 1804. During that time, Aristide softened the interests of the elite and the corrupt army. He attacked drug trafficking and drug-revenue sources for the army—and killed millions the daily minimum wage from the equivalent of \$4 to \$7, a reform that outraged wealthy capitalists, that he often ruled autocratically, undermining powers of the parliament, occasionally violating Haiti's Constitution and threatening his enemies by implying that they should be lynched. The army, backed by the elite that feared losing its privileges, ousted Aristide in Sept. 30, 1991, and has been in rule since.

As the Haitian crisis edged toward a violent climax, residents of Port-au-Prince anxiously awaited the American invasion: "We want it to happen and be over with," said the hostess of a downtown restaurant who, fearing reprisals from the military, refused to give her name and: "If you're dead, you're dead." She said: "If you're alive, you can pick up the pieces and get on with your life."

**ANDREW FUSSELL with WILLIAM LUTHERY** in Washington

# THE WORLD



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# World NOTES

### STEMMING A FLOOD

Cuban authorities cracked down on airborne departures by refugees, stifling a month-long exodus of about 36,000 people. Havana called a halt to the exodus after reaching an immigration accord on Sept. 9 with the United States under which Washington agreed to increase to a maximum of 20,000 the number of visas it grants each year to Cubans.

### A POLITICAL RESURRECTION

Rising from the political ashes, convicted drug abuser Marion Barry beat out two opponents, including incumbent Sharon Pratt Kelly, to win the Democratic primary for mayor of Washington. Barry, 58, served as mayor from 1979 to 1990, when he resigned after being arrested for possession of crack cocaine. He spent six months in prison for the crime. After his release in 1992, he won a seat on Washington's city council.

### WHITE HOUSE SCARE

A single-engine Cessna plane eluded radar detectors and crashed in the South Lawn of the White House, killing pilot Peter Eugene Carter, 36, a Maryland truck driver with a history of drug and alcohol problems. The plane hit a magnolia tree under the third-floor bedroom window of President Bill Clinton. Because of White House renovations, the Clintons family was asleep across the street in Blair House, the presidential guest quarters, during the early-hour incident.

### TROUBLE IN THE CAUCASUS

The leader of breakaway Chechnya, Dzhokhar Dudayev, declared martial law across the mountainous north Caucasus region in Russia's southern border. Cypriot groups, some backed by Russia, have been trying to cut Dudayev, who led Chechnya, an oil-rich, predominantly Muslim territory, to ordered independence from Moscow in 1991.

### LEAVING SOMALIA

U.S. envoy David Simon quietly left Mogadishu with a handful of security men, ending official American presence in war-torn Somalia. The subdued departure contrasted with a high-profile pullout of the last U.S. troops serving with UN peacekeeping forces in March and with their landing on Mogadishu's beaches in December, 1992. The UN Operation in Somalia is cutting its 16,000-strong Asian and African army to 15,000 and the UN Security Council has warned that it will review the entire operation at the end of this month if real warlords fail to make progress on forming a new government.



**A DEADLY LEGACY:** Rescue workers search for survivors after the explosion of a Second World War aerial bomb killed at least three people and injured several others at a building site in Berlin. The blast, set off by construction work on one of east Berlin's busiest avenues, trapped workers under building machinery and sent huge chunks of concrete flying through the air.

## Population control

**A**t the UN International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, delegates unanimously approved a non-binding 20-year Program of Action aimed at controlling the world's population—which is growing at a record rate of more than 56 million people a year—through family planning and economic development. The Vision, which led the fight to stave down proposed abortion and reproductive health provisions, said it will go along with parts of the document—a saluting of its rejection of UN population conference plan in 1974 and 1984. Indeed, not all the 180 countries, territories and regions represented at the conference that began on Sept. 5 were happy with the final product. At least 35 delegates, including Iran and Egypt, said in primary speeches that they had objections. 980 participants said the plan carries a "tremendous weight" and

gives new ammunition to politicians and private groups lobbying for change.

In declaring the conference closed on Sept. 13, Egyptian Population Minister Maher Mubarek said its results would "make a major difference in the quality of life of the world community living today and for the happiness of future generations." If the program succeeds, world population, now about 5.5 billion, will remain below 7.5 billion in the year 2015. If it fails, the world could have up to 7.9 billion people in 2015, and 12.5 billion in 2050.

Underlining the urgency of the problem, more than three million babies were born during the eight days, eight hours and 45 minutes of the conference—an average of four babies per second. Over the same period, about one million people died, leaving a net increase of nearly two million in the world's population.





## BUSINESS

# THE FEAR OF FLYING

## A horrific crash rekindles the debate over air safety

**T**he pictures of air crashes are always terrifying—crushed jets in the final few seconds before impact and barely recognizable debris after the fact. The accounts from survivors and the relatives of victims add human heartbreak to the mangled machinery. And since the advent of airline deregulation in the United States in 1978, and in Canada in 1986, every major air disaster including the Sept. 8 crash of a USAir Boeing 737 jet near Pittsburgh that killed all 127 passengers and five crew members on board, has rekindled a heated debate over whether or not deregulation has had an impact on safety. On one side, consumer advocates and other critics say that intense competition is forcing airlines to cut corners on safety. On the other side, airline executives and government regulators point out that fatality rates have declined since deregulation and deal with the public at pains. Following the Pittsburgh crash, USAir CEO Seth Schulfeld was again in the hot seat after the airline's fifth crash in six years. While acknowledging that USAir, which has lost \$3.3 billion since 1989, is under

**USAir jet taking off in Toronto, assessing the victims of flight 627 flies assurance to new airlines and regulators**

financial risk in driving to the airport. "Clearly, the other industry executives, also point out that only restrictions on fares and routes were cited under deregulation, not safety standards.

But consumer advocates say fatality statistics and government rule books only tell part of the story. They argue that intense price competition and massive financial losses suffered by almost all carriers since deregulation have prompted them to meet new standards that could save more lives. Alex Kohnan, a retired passenger who lives in Indiana, and his wife, Sherry, lost their son David, then 34, on Feb. 1, 1991, when he was one of 34 passengers killed when a USAir 737 jet collided with a construction plane while landing at Los Angeles International Airport, according to a U.S. National Transportation Safety Board report, several factors contributed to the accident: that 87 passengers and crew members survived. Alex Kohnan is now a member of the International Air Disaster Foundation, a consumer advocacy group. He says his son's death certificate shows that he died from shelling shrapnel and carbon monoxide gases. The toxic fumes, Kohnan says, came from the burning plane being at the jet's interior cabin—even though the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) had recommended in 1989 that less toxic materials be used "All planes built since 1989 use the new materials," says Richard.

But because of cost-cutting from the airlines about costs, the FAA did not require older planes to be retrofitted. "80% looking at all the fatal accidents among North American carriers over the past decade, including the five most recent USAir crashes, no trend or pattern of accident occurred. Last week, as regulators collected pieces of human remains scattered across the route north of Pittsburgh where USAir flight 627 nose-dived into the ground, several planes searched for clues that could explain why the Boeing 737 jet suddenly plunged into the ground. A federal aviation official in Seattle said that in recent months the plane had been subjected to repeated inspections to ensure that it was free of possible problems that have occurred in some 737s involving the rudder.

USAir, which lost \$1.8 billion in resources last year, is the sixth-largest carrier in the United States, after Canada, it flies between U.S. cities and Montreal. Ottawa and Toronto in the days following the crash, travel agents reported a flood at USAir cancellations. USAir spokesman Dave Stajny confirmed

that bookings had declined. He also released a report that the plane was more severe this time than after the four previous USAir crashes. "It's because of all the publicity," Stajny said.

But the Pittsburgh crash bore no resemblance to any of the airline's previous disasters, including two others involving 737s. In Canada, only two airlines fly 737s: Northwest Airlines has three 737s and Gateway West Canadian Airlines has 44 737s in its 80-month fleet. There have been a number of accident accidents involving 737s in Canada, including an accident at Calgary's airport last year in which a bird struck one owned by Canadian Airlines. But the only major crash occurred in 1979 when a Pacific Western Airlines 737 attempted to land during a snowstorm at Cranbrook, B.C., killing 43 of 49 people aboard.

The impact of cost pressure on safety is also difficult to gauge. Air Canada and PWA Corp., the parent company of Canadian Airlines, both suffered huge losses following deregulation. From 1989 to 1993, the two together have lost more than \$2 billion. But this year, both airlines have rebounded. Air Canada's operating profit for the second quarter ended June 30 was \$61 million, an increase of \$66 million, while PWA posted a \$23.6-million operating profit on revenues of \$209.9 million. To stem their losses, both airlines have slashed their payoffs—including maintenance staff.

Some maintenance crew members complain that they are having trouble keeping up with the workload. "The mechanics are overhauled—two much responsibility, too much work," says one worker at Toronto's Pearson International Airport, who asked not to be identified. He adds that repair crews used to have as much as a day for scheduled checks of aircraft. Now he says, they often have six or seven hours. But he won't say whether that the impact on safety has probably been minimal. "There's no excuse for no-repairs, safety-wise," he says. "You may find that out of 10 million repairs, one is required, but not." But anything that's critical to flight safety, flight control, engines, that's a priority.

Speaking on behalf of the airlines, Air Transport Association president Cronkite says that, while it may appear to be tempting to cut corners on maintenance, "in practice it would be very difficult." He added, "The regulator has strong control, but Transport Canada has a policy of stopping up surveillance if they suspect an airline has financial difficulty."

But in the wake of horrific disasters like the crash of USAir flight 627, worrying words and statistics have little effect as many nervous consumers. And every time one of these disasters happens, the airlines once have such a strong or should speed on safety will resume.

**JOHN DAILY with JILLIE CARRIN, ARONIA DALGARRO, MARK WINGARD and ANDREW ROBERTS in Toronto**

# Business NOTES



Cable television control centre in Toronto, paving the way for convergence

## Opening up the highway

It is a sweeping policy that is certain to shake up the country's cable TV and telephone industries. The CRTC took a giant step down the so-called information highway. For consumers, the decision was doubly-edged. Beginning in January 1995, they will be let with a \$50-million incentive for basic local telephone service in each of the next three years. But they also received some potential jolts. For one thing, the CRTC ordered the telephone companies to allow the higher local rates by reducing long-distance rates for residential and small business users. It also directed to replace its century-old system of regulating phone company profits with price caps, allowing the companies to reap benefits from cost savings. As well, the decision will open up the local phone business, which is now controlled by nine regional monopolies, to competition from other firms, including cable companies. But the telephone companies, in turn, saw the right to experiment with using their lines to deliver content to homes. That is a glowing prospect for the smaller cable TV companies who fear they will be unable to compete with the telephone companies in delivering new services such as interactive television to consumers.

In disrupting many of the long-standing restrictions on telephone and cable companies,

CRTC Chairman Keith Sauer said that the goal was to "foster greater reliance on market forces." He added that by paving the way for greater convergence of telecommunications and broadcasting, the decision is a means of "moving Canada down the information highway." But many consumer activists denounced the ruling as a windfall for the telephone companies. Philippe Lessard, a lawyer for the Data-warehouse Public Interest Advocacy Centre, said consumers who only use local services will be forced to defray costs for other users. "The decision forces everyone to pay for the fancy new phone services, even though they don't want to use them," she said. But Sauer, noting that most consumers are increasing their use of long-distance services, said "we must begin to take a look at the whole telephone bill."

The stock markets clearly liked the telephone companies as western- and cable companies as losers. Shares in MTS Incorporated (TSX:MTS) rose 10¢ to \$24.75. Bell Canada and Northern Telecom Ltd. jumped \$1.00 to the Toronto Stock Exchange to close at \$48.12. On the other hand, shares of Toronto-based Rogers Communications Inc., the nation's largest cable company, fell 50 cents to \$21.17 and Astral Communications Inc. of Montreal dropped 75 cents to \$14.50.

### A \$6.8-BILLION BILL

An Alaska jury ordered Exxon Corp. to pay \$6.8 billion to 14,000 fishermen, fishermen and other parties affected by the giant 1989 oil spill from the Exxon Valdez tanker in Prince William Sound. The jury also ordered the ship's captain, Joseph Hazelwood, to pay \$6.8 million in damages, even though the plaintiffs had only asked for a token \$1 million from him, saying that he had already suffered enough physical humiliation from the accident.

### MCCAIN FEUD HEATS UP

Members of the McCain family who own shares in giant McCain Foods Ltd. of Brampton, Ont., met privately and voted to remove Wallace McCain, 64, from his job as president and chief executive officer of the company, said Wallace, who is feuding with his brother Harrison, 66, over the future of the company, asked a court to Marston to overturn the vote.

### LARARI SHAREHOLDER REVOLT

In a stark act of defiance in corporate Canada, shareholders of brewer John Labatt Ltd. voted down a so-called poison pill takeover defence plan voted by management at the company's annual meeting. Poison pills partially protect companies from hostile takeovers, but critics charge that the pills also often harm the profit senior managers enjoy.

### A \$1-A-YEAR MAN

Marine Sturgeon, Ontario Hydro's controversial chairman, has cut his own salary from \$425,000 a year to just \$1 a year this year, a millionaire, has given up most of his day-to-day management duties to spend more time on personal business and environmental interests.

### ANOTHER ROADBLOCK

A coalition of U.S. softwood lumber companies filed a lawsuit in the U.S. Court of Appeals, alleging that rulings by binational trade-dispute resolution panels, which have ordered an end to U.S. duties on Canadian softwood shipments, violate sovereignty guarantees in the U.S.-Canada Convention.

### UP FROM THE ASHES

Victor Perreault, former president of the City Express airline, which went bankrupt in 1991 after challenging Air Canada and other major carriers on routes between Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and New York City, has launched a new airline, But his Trans Capital Air Ltd., with one Dash 7 aircraft, at first only operates charter flights on regional routes in Ontario.

## THE NATION'S BUSINESS



# Feud of the century: a McCain speaks out

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

For 38 years, Wallace and Harrison McCain had enjoyed an almost working relationship. "We didn't have enough trouble to put in your eye," Harrison told me in an exclusive interview last week. "Just no God damn trouble in the world. We got along splendidly. He's still a good fellow. I'm not even sure if Wallace, just disappointed in him some days. He has his own pressures."

The fight started when talk between the brothers, who each own 23.3 per cent of the hugely profitable food profit of \$64.3 million for last year's McCain empire, turned to war. Wallace (64) and Harrison (66) Wallace was demoted to groom his 35-year-old son, Michael, as the next CEO and in 1980, he let it be known he would appoint him head of the company's U.S. operations. I thought he was just being opportunistic of the situation in doing that, and I sat at it at the top of my nose. Harrison recalls of a dramatic confrontation prior to the announcement. "I never claimed that Michael was stupid or that he was lazy. I just felt he wasn't ready and that his appointment made us look bad to the professional managers we employ around the world," I told Wallace that his son's promotion wasn't justified and was fair, but to a person."

Wallace walked out of that session to fly about the McCain empire get a press only scheduled meeting in the United States and Harrison reached him in mid-air. The situation was so tense that the two brothers' fight was the "VIR" telephone line. "For God's sake, don't do it," the older brother pleaded again with Wallace. "It's a very, very bad deal, and I'm going to take it very seriously. I wouldn't want you to do that. But Wallace appointed Michael anyway and that broke the long, time-honoured mutual love between us. The trouble went on from there." (The portions occupied by Scott, Wallace's other son, a vice-president of production for McCain Foods, and Harrison's son, Peter, a vice-president of export sales are not in dispute.)

Wallace's unilateral promotion of his son

*'For God's sake don't do it,' Harrison begged his brother. It's a very bad deal.' But Wallace broke their mutual veto and the troubles began.*

didn't automatically indicate that Michael would be in line for the succession as head of the family firm, but it provoked Harrison and the other shareholders that regardless of what other people wanted to do, Wallace had set out on his own course, acting as if he possessed the sole decision-making authority. "And that's what makes the problem even worse—who would be the next boss," says Harrison. "I'm getting more and more agitated and I've wanted to make that decision right away, to get it over with so that everybody knows where they stand. That chance has not yet been made, but I firmly believe as a businessman and that's how the situation will be resolved." The stakes are huge: McCain Foods Ltd.'s sales in the year ended June 30, 1994 totalled \$3.2 billion.

During our conversation, Harrison insisted that the next McCain CEO would be recruited outside the family and that this is the way he wanted it to be. Though it means that he is as well as Wallace—will have to give up being an acting chief executive officer. "We have a lot of good kids here. Five or 10 years from now, it may be a different story completely and Wallace's kids will be just as well placed as anybody else's. Meanwhile, we

want to see the company professionally managed. We can't just turn it over to our kids before they're ready."

The new McCain enterprise will no longer be run out of Vancouver, the New Brunswick village where Andrew McCain (1835-1950), their father, pioneered the business by selling seed potatoes to Latin America. "I want the official head office kept here indefinitely because we create great jobs for all the local kids," Harrison says. "Our computer department alone employs 80 people. But things have to change at the top and the new CEO will run the company lines over now seven bars to him. Hopefully, I'll remain chairman for a few years, or if I'm not elected, I'll stay on as a director. I'm neither jealous, nor am I deeply worried about somebody else running McCain's life after he dies."

One of the earlier conversations suggested by Wallace involved taking McCain Foods public, but it wasn't a move that was much support inside his own immediate family. "It had been assumed that it would have ended the problem," says Harrison. "I think [we don't] see anything Wallace suggested. Half the shares have his holdings and 20 per cent were taken out of the treasury. But none of the other shareholders agreed with going public because they didn't want to dilute the value of their holdings. We're private about our financial affairs and we can raise all the money we need without going public. We have no reason to be held to ransom."

Wallace's chances of getting his way seem slim because he has been outvoted by the other 23 family members at every turn.

Looking back on how the family has been torn apart in the past few years, Harrison McCain regrets the quarrel over started. "I never thought I'd find myself in this position," he laments.

His regrets run much deeper than the fight for corporate succession would indicate. The roots of the quarrel are intensely personal and go as far back as the 1950s. Harrison McCain recalls the quarrel over started. "I never thought I'd find myself in this position," he laments. His regrets run much deeper than the fight for corporate succession would indicate. The roots of the quarrel are intensely personal and go as far back as the 1950s. Harrison McCain recalls the quarrel over started. "I never thought I'd find myself in this position," he laments.

Is there a way to resolve the quarrel? "Of course there is—there's no way we're in court about this—there's no way we're in court with huge batteries of lawyers and all that kind of expense. It's there and it's there. It's not a fight. I don't know I haven't been able to identify what that would be to suit Wallace and I haven't been able to accept what Wallace thinks would be a bad deal for me."

The last goes on.

# MEAN SEASON

A sports-obsessed culture confronts the abrupt end of the baseball season—and more trouble yet to come

BY BOB LEVIN

**T**he game never happened. The cheering was muted. The action was glossier, a fiction created by a computer and played out by anonymous announcers. The fans—baseball-deprived jockers—stood as apoplectic as the 1992 Toronto Blue Jays took on the legendary 1961 New York Yankees. Anything but a fix. "One of the defining seasons of summer in North America is the season of the baseball strike," says Billy MacKewey, executive manager for Toronto's sports center, "The Fan," which produced the fantasy games to fill the postgame void left by the baseball strike. "Simply removing classic games gives you the season, but it doesn't give you the drama of not knowing the outcome. That's part of the reason sport has become so important to our culture—the excitement of not knowing how it will turn out." In fact, so caught up in the action was one fanwriter that, after the Yankees' 4-1 victory, he called a photo in show to locate Jays' manager Cito Gaston for sitting across pitcher Jack Morris in a crowd gone like that. He was not joking. "I was sitting there," says MacKewey, "with a big smile on my face thinking 'Wh, it worked!'"

For the sports-obsessed—and the affliction is as ubiquitous as bull copra—this is supposed to be the pivotal season: a time when North America's four major sports are in full swing or about to be, when the thrill and grace of games ease the passage into winter. It has, instead, been *The Mean Season*. Last week, with no end in sight to the baseball standoff, the owners unanimously cancelled the rest of the campaign. In the process, they played a field of broken dreams for the first evening Montreal Expos, among other clubs, and marked 1994 as the first year without a World Series in 90 years (page 33).

And the spilling of sport may not end there. Hockey camps have opened but, with players and owners slagging it out over money, commissioner Gary Bettman could deliver a lockout punch as early as Oct. 1. Similar trouble may be brewing in pro basketball. In fact, while baseball—American and Canadian—is in full stride, sports news has been dominated not by hot plays but by cold cash. The evergreen fan of course is not that naïve—sure, sports is a business and sometimes a nasty one—but he clings to the purity of the play and the illusion of a game. "Our culture has lost the sacred sense of playtime," says Phyllis Wynn, a sports sociologist at McMaster University in Hamilton. "Religion is receding. Sports provides people with a sense of community—it's linked to a sense of nostalgia, to stability, to goodness, to fairness."

How big an obsession has sports become, how pervasive a part of the larger culture? Does the name O. J. Simpson sound familiar? How about Tonya Harding and Nancy Kerrigan?

Sports—thanks largely to the great god television—has become a religion and it has learned how to pass the plate. The Fox network recently paid \$2.1 billion for the privilege of televising National Football League games for four years, and last week Fox announced that it would buy out another \$110 million to do National Hockey League games over the years. Some entertainment companies have begun skipping the middlemen and purchasing teams outright—most famously the Walt Disney Co.'s Anaheim Mighty Ducks, a hockey club named after a mouse. Pans, meanwhile, buy the tickets or bet on games, while kids trade the cards and wear the shirts and shorts. Followed with dogger, sharks and bulls and war like. They also follow the stars, although that seems almost incidental. Tomatoes fade, ol-

## KEEPING THE STATS

• In 1993, the average revenue for 12 major-league baseball teams was nearly \$60 million. For the Toronto Blue Jays, \$120 million for the Montreal Expos, \$23 million. The average operating profit per team: \$9 million.

• The average major-league baseball player salary: \$1.6 million. The greatest loss because of the strike: Rocky Bonilla of the New York Mets, \$423,543 per day.

• Michael Jordan—event physicist: basketball—was estimated \$40 million a year from endorsements. Basketball's Shaquille O'Neal: about \$20 million. Hockey's Wayne Gretzky: more than \$5 million.

• A day of a National Football League game for a family of four—the cost of medications, tickets, parking, food, program.

red tomatoes—is the most expensive racing in pro sports, averaging \$250.

• Canadian waged \$392 million on pro sports in legal battles last year. The money that goes in lockers in another matter—experts estimate that legal battles represent only one-tenth of North Americans' gambling on pro games.

• Card collecting for the four major sports represents a \$2.6-billion business in North America. Baseball is tops at \$1.3 billion. In Canada, hockey cards amount for \$120 million in sales.

• North Americans buy about \$13.5 billion a year in merchandise bearing the names of their favorite teams in the four major sports.

PHOTO: MICHAEL O'NEILL

PHOTO: MICHAEL O'NEILL

ter all, are now devoted out in the colorful clothes of basketball's Raptors, a team that doesn't just exist (forming a contrast that has gone extinct).

Once, too, are the penny good old days about: which fathers endlessly tell sons and, increasingly, daughters. After Steve and Garfunkel sang "Where have you gone, Joe DiMaggio? A nation waits in lonely eyes to you" in the late Sixties, the great Yankee slugger was featured in the public eye, advertised and serious, as a pitch man for an electric coffee-maker. The past was hardly pure—like Ruth did endorse movies, too, but at least he had a lot of laurels first. In today's overkill-saturated age, Shaquille O'Neal was barely a pro knocker before he became a lightning backdoor. Toronto's Andre Agassi, he of the ponytail and black socks, puts it bluntly in one of his commercials: "Ism is everything"—an idea he replaced last week by proving he could also play, winning the U.S. Open men's title.

As the sports mania has spread, it has bred its undesirable downside. Kids do not always make ideal role models, most of the heroes are men, not the best message for young women. Female groupies may not be the sexually healthiest bunch. Young athletes—most of whom have about as much chance of making the pros as of coming across—may neglect school or size steroids in pursuit of the impossible dream of, among goals in the gymnastics world, stave themselves into impossible shapes. And men who trade their fortunes building ships or peddling beer or used cars, who bought eagerly into the glamor of sports, are free—or after a dance of death with fellow millionaires who actually play the game—left with the public trust. To cancel the World Series "I'm ashamed," said Doug Moeby, a bartender at Groupy's in Montreal. "This was the Expo year. We could have had such a great September and October. I guess it's gonna be just caring for the rest of the season, or whatever we're been waiting."

For all of that, sport will have its moments—the odd kids dream about, act out, the ones that transcend all this and greed. Even then, though, there is a difference. On the October afternoon in 1980 when the Pittsburgh Pirates' Bill Mazeroski belted a home run to win the Yankees and win the World Series, a generation of boys, having run headlong to home from school to watch the black-and-white broadcast, became baseball fans for life. But TV executives eventually discovered that they could command a larger audience—and better advertising fees—if the outcome drama were played a prime time. And so it was that, the next time a rock-rolling home run ended a Series—the night in 1993 when the Jays' Joe Carter cleared the SkyDome fence to take the Philadelphia Phillies—many young kids were already asleep. □





## SPECIAL REPORT

# NO RUNS, NO HITS, JUST ERRORS

An aborted season blurs baseball's future

**B**arely the game that is not supposed to end in a tie, is hopelessly discoloured. Striking players and strikers owners (faded off each other's headlines) pitches to resolve the work stoppage that began Aug. 12. By the owners-imposed Sept. 14 deadline for a settlement, there was not even a hint of compromise. So few owners recalled what was left of the 1994 season, a decision that dealt a cruel blow to the league's iconic Montreal Expos and silenced the thundering bat of San Francisco slugger Mark Williams in his chase of Roger Maris's home-run record. It cost players and team hundreds of millions of dollars. And it stole from fans the World Series that is so much a part of North American life in autumn. Even though he supported the owners' decision, Toronto Blue Jays president Paul Borison worried that fans might turn away from the game. "Are we not all tired of seeing the sports pages turned into the business pages?" he asked.

The clash that killed the 1994 baseball season was a quarter-century in the making. In 1969, St. Louis outfielder Curt Flood rejected a trade to Philadelphia and later launched a legal challenge of the standard contract's reserve clause that tied players to teams even after their agreements expired. Flood lost that case, but in the ensuing years the players won a succession of labor concessions that led to the death of the reserve clause and the right to free agency. Those victories made them wealthy. The average major league player's salary in 1975 was \$66,000. It is \$1.6 million now. Among the myriad expenses, so-called "wild-card" teams insisted that they could not afford to compete. In the mid 1980s, the owners tried to suppress salaries by capping them with a salary cap. But they were forced to pay players several hundred million dollars when arbitrators ruled that collusion violated

**Expos Bureau Fletcher applies the top drawing of what might have been**

the owners' contract with the players. Unable to hold salaries down by themselves, the owners turned to the players for help. Last January, they unveiled a plan to restrain costs and bridge the competitive gap between rich and poor. Large-market owners agreed to share revenues with small-market clubs if the players would agree to incorporate a salary cap in the new collective agreement. The cap, already a contentious issue in both baseball and football, is designed to control payroll costs that owners contend are raising their level of losses—even though they were the ones who bid up the price of players. Under the cap, teams could spend no less than \$262 million on player salaries, and no more than \$44.9 million, as compared with the 1994 opening-day payroll range of \$18.1 million (San Diego Padres) to \$82 million (New York Yankees).

The owners already knew that the players would likely reject anything that, in the words of Los Angeles Dodgers pitcher Orel Hershiser, was a salary cap on their future. "In fact, the 1990 negotiations broke down over that issue; that lockout was only lifted when then-commissioner Fay Vincent intervened. In September, 1992, when the owners told him to step out of future labor negotiations, Vincent resigned. The owners then moved to protect against rifts among themselves that had weakened their collective resolve in the past. They deemed that any agreement on a new pact with the players would require the signatures of 21 of 28 team owners, rather than a simple majority.

Those events, player representatives say, were the first steps in a grand plan designed to crush salaries and break the union. "It is clear," said union chief Donald Fehr, "that they had prepared for this for a very long time." Players also scoff at the suggestion that their salaries are raising baseball. They point out that, as payrolls increased, so did revenues and the value of franchises. Gene Autry, for example, bought the California Angels for \$1.5 million in 1961; last week, the former singing cowboy put the team on the market for \$175.9 million. The players also cite the Expos as an example of how a low-salary team can be competitive. But they object to the notion that, under the current system, the Expos' success will likely be a one-year wonder. Because many Montreal stars are eligible for free agency or salary arbitration this offseason, the team that in 1994 cost \$24.4 million would likely cost \$69.6 million to keep together in 1995. For Montreal Expos president Claude Brochu, that—along with his team's estimated \$20 million in losses from the strike—is too much. "Costs are so out of control," he says, "that they are now only affordable to the very richest clubs."

The immediate future for baseball is confused. Because they are exempt from U.S. antitrust laws, the owners can simply declare an impasse and implement their salary cap proposal—a move that the union could then challenge with the National Labor Relations Board. If the stalemate continues, some teams are preparing to open the 1995 season with makeshift replacement players—scouts, in the union's view. To avoid that, the two sides will have to find some way to resume bargaining in a less contentious atmosphere. And they will have to hope that the fans forgive and forget.

JAMES DILLON

## Britain For All Seasons



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BRITAIN

## BRITAIN FOR ALL SEASONS

Any time's the right time for a trip to Britain, though the period

from October through March offers distinct advantages to the visitor. Besides, there's nothing closer to paradise than a crackling fire, a country inn and a spot of British tea!

## Made-to-Order

School holidays are over by mid-September, and for the next couple of months the roads, trains and many attractions tend to be less crowded. Accommodation can be easier to book, and usually a little cheaper.

The weather is often surprisingly gentle. It may not be the time for picnics or beaches, but there is plenty happening, including a rich program of cultural and traditional events.

## The Season for Fireworks

Autumn is the season when carnivals, fireworks and a series of arts festivals follow each other in rapid succession.

Not to be missed is Nottingham's Robin Hood Pageant (Oct. 28-31), complete with archers, falcons, minstrels and jousting tournaments.

Then, catch the fireworks on and around November 5, as bonfires are lit in celebrating the failure of Guy Fawkes and his fellow-conspirators to blow up Parliament and James I in 1605. A succession of carnivals takes place in towns and villages throughout Somerset, and those are worthwhile preoccupations at Ryde and Looe in Sussex. Also a much-loved tradition is the Lord Mayor's Show, from the Guildhall through the streets of the City of London to the Royal Courts of Justice on November 13.

Power of an electric kind is much in evidence in Blackpool. The beach and lovely seaside resort, 360km northwest of London holds the spectacular "Blackpool Illuminations," a dazzling display along five miles of seafrost from September 3 to November 7. In 1991, the town celebrates the centenary of the famous 520 foot Blackpool Tower.



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\*Guests in July 2004 will subject to change at any time.



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A short hop by air from Manchester, or from one of Britain's many regional airports, is the Isle of Man, often called the jewel of the Irish Sea.

## The Magical Lake District

Beyond Manchester the countryside grows to its most magnificent. Once considered the most beautiful beauty of the Lake District it's easy to understand the inspiration behind Wordsworth's verse and Beatrix Potter's storybooks.

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BRITAIN



BRITAIN



# 1995 FESTIVAL OF ARTS AND CULTURE

Ring up the  
curtains, roll  
the cameras, bring on the  
clowns!

Britain's getting ready for the 1995 Festival of Arts & Culture. It's the biggest celebration of Britain's arts and culture ever planned and literally thousands of special events, exhibitions, gala performances and "arts packages" are being put together all over Britain. But it's not all highbrow happenings and cultural classics. It's everything from pop concerts to poetry readings, Shakespeare to street theatre. So there's plenty of family fun and fireworks too.

## All Mapped Out

Big as this treasure hunt is, it will also be easier than ever to take it all in. Britain's Regional Tourist Boards are producing special map guides and trails so arts visitors can stay on track as they search their way from art galleries to film sets!

## Follow the Author

Bookworms are in for a movable feast, as a literary trail is set in place across Britain. Everyone's hooked from Jane Austen in Bath to DH Lawrence in Zennor - via Laura Doone's Valley and The Minister's Frenchman's Creek.

Regional museums are backing book themes with a catalogue of exhibitions. For example, Perleth plans to celebrate Coleridge, Wordsworth and Blackmore. Decima is developing displays on "Thomas the Tank Engine" and the Brix Award. Lynne Bago will feature Forster and "The French Lieutenant's Woman" and the county museum in Thomas Hardy's Dorchester plans to open a new literary gallery during the year.



Swansea, birthplace of Dylan Thomas, will host the UK Year of Literature and Writing 1995. It intends to make it "the largest and most significant literary event the world has ever seen". Events in Swansea will focus on the written and spoken word - Welsh and English - but will also bring in music, dance and sculpture. They aim to celebrate Swansea's long history of international links with Europe, the Americas and beyond.



## Arts Unlimited

The arts are out in full spate with an amazing array of delights guaranteed to seduce even the most eclectic of tastes. Expect to see everything from a National Cartoon Festival that celebrates cartoons and comic strips as an art form, to the British Art Show, the most important contemporary show held every five years at different places in Britain, and this year headed jointly by Manchester and Newcastle upon Tyne.



The South East England Tourist Board and South East Arts will be setting up a Cathedral Contemporary guide to 20th century visual arts. Special highlights include their art Collection at the Bloomsbury Group's Sussex headquarters at Charleston, new sculpture gardens in Goodwood and Surrey, and the Wharfedale marsh at Port Lympne in Kent.



## Discover a New Museum

Fused as it is to its London landmarks like the Victoria & Albert Museum and the Tate Gallery, Britain is also a treasure trove of regional gems. Mylie country stop offs such as the Jorvik Viking Museum in York, the Ewbank Children's Museum in Halifax and Bradford's photographic museum offer the visitor rich possibilities. Transportation, industrial and maritime museums are also in abundance.

Durham Cathedral, a virtual museum in itself, is celebrating 1995 with its own theme, "900 Years of Arts, Culture and Architecture", to mark the millennium of the founding of its diocese. Though the cathedral was founded in 1083, it was the creation of the "new" almost a century earlier that laid the foundation for the heritage, art and cultural treasures that visitors still enjoy today.



BRITAIN

BRITAIN



## Everybody's Having A Century or Two

Durham is not the only Cathedral to get into the spirit of things. It's Westminster Cathedral's Centenary and from May 16-30 over one million flowers will fill every chapel, altar and archway in the cathedral, in a series of magnificent displays created by some of the world's finest artists. Other events in the programme which runs from February to October 1995, includes an exhibition featuring items from the Vatican, pilgrimages and visits by 100 continental cardinals, special services and concerts by resident and visiting choirs and BBC orchestras.

Speaking of centuries, it's a bumper crop for other fascinating birthday commemorations. Among the highlights for 1995 you will find the "Peanut" Concerts Centenary, Birth of John Keats - Bicentenary, 250 years since the birth of Bishop Francis Ashley - founder of Methodism in North America and 400 years since "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was first performed.



### The Wonders of Wedgwood

Josh Wedgwood is also featured in the year's festivities as 1995 marks the 200th anniversary of the "father of English pottery". A tribute is already available on cassette tape, "The Wedgwood Trail", which introduces travellers to Stoke on Trent, heart of the English region known as The Potteries. It guides visitors (travelling by car) to places including Wedgwood's birthplace, Etruria, where he built his factory, the Gladstone Pottery Museum and the Wedgwood Visitor Centre - one of several famous potteries that welcome visitors.



BRITAIN



### Party on Heritage Sites

Established 100 years ago to help preserve heritage sites, the National Trust now protects over half a million acres of coast and countryside and some of the finest historic houses, castles, parks and gardens in the world. Some of the events already scheduled that will strike 1995 a wonderful year to come to Britain include parties, concerts, guided walks, "behind the scenes" open days and lectures. A major exhibition is planned at the National Gallery and there will be centenary services in St. Albans, Worcester and St. Paul's cathedrals as well as gala concerts at King's College Chapel, Cambridge and the Royal Albert Hall.



ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT, BRIGHTON PAGE 10



### London's Line Up

London is getting ready for an encore in 1995. As well as London Arts Season II, there are capital plans for a London Thames Festival in September, hundreds of events over three weeks and 22 miles of river from Teddington to the Thames Barrier. Greenwich Festival (June 7-18) is staging a spectacular fireworks opening on the river to celebrate its 75th birthday, and several local universities, including Blackheath Concert Hall's centenary.



BRITAIN

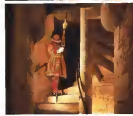
## Tower Bridge and Tower Hill Pageant

Tower Bridge and Tower Hill Pageant are offering a money-saving joint ticket to help off-season visitors enjoy two of London's leading attractions. Tower Hill Pageant and Tower Bridge are celebrating the Festival by offering a special combined ticket that is valid from New Year's Day to St. Valentine's Day. The ticket allows entry to both attractions on the same day, or at some other time during the six-week period. Newly re-opened Tower Bridge has brand new displays and exhibitions inside the bridge, as well as a view of London's skyline from the enclosed high walkways. Tower Hill Pageant provides a same travelling journey through London's history, plus entry to the Museum of London.



### Mystery Fever

Nottingham will host Boschcon, "The largest mystery event in the world", in 1995. The International Crime Writing Convention will attract 2,000 crime writers, publishers, bookellers, agents and fans from around the globe and Nottingham promises a whole series of events as mystery fever grips the city. The four crime-packed days, starting September 28th, will include readings, signings, tours, workshops, live theatre, exhibitions and a film programme of mysteries and thrillers.



### Tour Film Sets

Canova 100, the 1995/1996 celebrations for the first 100 years of British cinema, looks likely to prove one of the most popular anniversaries during the Festival Year. Film producers, distributors and exhibitors are working on projects to mark the centenary nationwide. The British Film Commission is researching film locations for an up-date of the British Tourist Authority's successful "Movie Map" and a series of trails to help visitors find their favourite film "sets".



ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT, BRIGHTON PAGE 11

# If It's Not Your Backyard, How Do You Know Where To Play?



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SPECIAL REPORT

# THE SELLING OF SPORTS

*Labor strife has highlighted the way money makes the sports world go round. From merchandising to TV coverage to player contracts, the goal of the game is a dash for cash—and hockey could be its next casualty. A sampling of the action:*

## Clothes make the fan

**H**igh on a wall in a downtown Toronto sports store is a single blue-and-white hockey jersey with a maple leaf emblazoned in the center and goalie Felix Potvin's last name in bold lettering across the top. Below it hangs short after short featuring cap-

ions and grizzly bears, all bared fangs, power-fal claws and beautiful colors—purple, red, so-called nutria turquoise and B.C. brown. Merchandise of the Toronto Maple Leafs hockey team and of the new Toronto Raptors and Vancouver Grizzlies basketball franchises together generate most of the sales in a store that carries gear from virtually every major professional team in North America.

And yet the marketing for those commodities could not be more different. "The Toronto Maple Leafs jerseys are selling on their own player loyalty—the fact that we have the Doug Gilmour and Felix Potvin," explains manager Paul Solvay. "But the basketball stuff has to be driven by the logo and the fact that it's new."

It used to be that loyalty to player and team was the only way to sell a club's colors. And the popularity of merchandise from the Maple Leafs or from retired superstar Michael Jordan's old team, the Chicago Bulls, is evidence that some vestige of that imperious culture survives. However, a seismic shift in merchandising in recent years has not only altered the complexion of sportswear, but it has boosted league coffers—revenues from licensed goods are shared equally by all teams in each of the major leagues.

It all started in the late 1980s with a sudden rash on the Los Angeles Raiders' black-and-silver gear and its tough outlaw image. "I think the Raiders felt safe if he couldn't," says Larry Davis, Vancouver director of Winning Sport, the official merchandise vendor for several Vancouver teams, including the Grizzlies. Excessively teams noted the potential for sportswear as chic, using color charts and focus groups to design logos and uniforms—hockey's San Jose Sharks, baseball's Charlotte Hornets and baseball's Florida Marlins all turned out in variations of trendy teal. Now, Canadian clubs are following suit: Toronto and Vancouver youths have been snapping up merchandise for basketball teams that have not signed a single player.

The Grizzlies held a contest to help name their team, attracting maximum publicity; the Grizzlies sought inspiration from local native art in designing their logos, both teams consulted the creative press at the NBA, whose licensed products—everything from key chains to T-shirts and designer leather jackets—raked in \$3.6 billion in 1993 (compared to \$2.9 billion in 1992). That compared with \$5.9 billion worth of pro baseball paraphernalia and \$1.4 billion of NFL products.

The NBA has also been adept at selling tickets and generating TV revenues—trading on a handful of subtle stars to promote the league. The player-less Canadian franchises are now using the likes of Orlondo 'Shaq' O'Neal and Phoenix's Charles Barkley in brochures and in upcoming TV ads. "These names are widely recognized, and not just by sports fans," says Grizzlies marketing director John Ruchka. "They're part of pop culture." The Grizzlies are relying



O'Neal: trading on a handful of subtle stars



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## Paving the Information Highway: Business Users Be Aware

by Rosanne Ward

**R**IGHT NOW, decisions are being made about how business will communicate in the future. Technologies are being developed, standards set and issues debated; issues like privacy, security, affordability and universal access—each of which will have a direct impact on business users of telecommunications equipment and services.

The information highway is now officially under construction. And while the recent hype is enough to make some of us tune out until it's time to buy our multi-media converters, the Canadian Business Telecommunications Alliance (CBTA) is doing what it can to raise awareness among the Canadian business community.

"Business telecommunications users have an opportunity to take a leadership role," says Joseph Schmidt, president of the CBTA, whose members account for more than 25 per cent of telecommunications expenditures in Canada. "We can help define and communicate what applications are desired by the business market and what business revenues will pay for."

From October 18th to 18th, the CBTA will host TeleCon '94 at the Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre. The largest telecommunications conference and trade exposition in Canada, this year's program will feature seminars and workshops on various issues related to the information highway, as well as an interactive technology showcase of emerging applications.

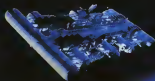
### THE GLOBAL RACE IS ON

Around the world, countries are racing to develop the communications infrastructure and technologies that will allow them to compete to win in today's global economy, to generate employment, stimulate economic growth and meet consumer and market demand.

As an example, Japan is spending \$335 billion to build a fibre optic network capable of transmitting advanced communications services to every school, business and home in the country. European nations are working together to develop innovative research applications for high speed networks. And the United States has unveiled a plan for its National Information Infrastructure, with the commitment of more than \$2.5 billion



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a year to support the development of a gigabyte-speed research and education network.

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Canada has an advantage as a world leader in telecommunications technology. Canadian telephone, cable and VCR penetration is among the highest in the world. We have the largest volume of information supply per person. The quality of our networks—in terms of fibre deployment and digitization—is second to none. Our population is concentrated in a few urban areas. And we have one major regulatory authority, where countries like the United States are mired in multiple levels of regulation.

That said, however, our current infrastructure is not capable of providing access to the services and applications that are expected to provide traffic on the information highway. And although the technology does in many cases exist, it will be an economic challenge to provide at least a basic level of access to all Canadians.

### FIRST STEPS

Canada has made some significant first steps. In February, the federal government stated an intention to establish an information highway that will create jobs through innovation and investment, reinforce Canadian sovereignty and cultural identity and ensure universal access at a reasonable cost. And in April, it recognized the need to address a number of technical, economic and social issues, with the creation of a Government Advisory Council on Communications and Infrastructure.

In the private sector, Senteo (which is an alliance of Canada's major telephone companies) has launched the Beaman Initiative—a plan to spend between \$5 and \$16 billion over the next decade to hasten the completion of Canada's information highway.

### WHAT IS AN INFORMATION HIGHWAY?

According to the CIRA, the information highway can be more accurately defined as a global information infrastructure, a seamless web of interconnected networks and services capable of transmitting voice, text, data, graphics and video to a broad range of customers worldwide.

But Schmidt says that it's important to recognize the information highway as no incremental step which will add computing power, value and increased interactivity to what in Canada, is already a solid telecommunications infrastructure.

### OPEN COMPETITION

Specifically, Schmidt is referring to the liberalization of long distance voice, which became a competitive offering in Canada in 1992. He sees the need for additional effort to bring this category from nominal to sustainable competition, which is also a fundamental principle of the information highway.

Members of the CIRA believe that effective competition will, among other things, stimulate innovation, produce a greater variety of services and lead to lower costs. And they are working to share their vision of an information highway that relies as heavily as possible on full and open competition to the provision of all telecom facilities and services.

Some restructuring will be required, according to Schmidt, who says that at an example, "cable companies in Canada are tremendously fragmented and for the most part small. Before we can see dynamic competition with the phone companies, we need to see some consolidation and strengthening of the cable community."

### TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION

According to Senteo, Canadians are recognizing the need to invest in developing, information and communications technology.

As an example, a pilot program launched recently by the New Brunswick government in conjunction with NBTel, is working to provide one-stop shopping for all provincial government services. In another application, MTAT and the government of Nova Scotia have implemented the Distance Education Service for Knowledge Progress (DESK), to help remote learning sites through the transmission of educational materials. And in still another, Canada's research, business and government communities have formed the Canadian Network for the Advancement of Research, Industry and Education (CANARIE), to provide high-speed communications for R&D and educational users in both the public and private sectors.

### NEXT STEPS

In meeting this challenge, the CIRA says that government must work quickly to develop, implement and manage the policies, legislation, regulations and standards that foster a fully competitive environment; to promote and support technological innovation; and to coordinate one section of the highway with those of other countries.

Another crucial role of governments will be to enforce the intellectual property rights of Canadian companies abroad, and ensure that copyright protection applies to software and electronically available information in the same way that it does for other media. This protection is essential for the confidence needed to attract private sector investment, and should be included in both international trade agreements and domestic laws.

### ECONOMIC PANACEA

With a global communications market that is expected to be worth more than \$1 trillion by the end of this decade, there is little doubt that telecommunications has and will continue to be closely related to the country's economic well-being. But is the information highway really a cure for what ails the Canadian economy?

Advocates say yes; that the telecommunications industry creates more employment growth than any other sector, and has a direct bearing on the country's industrial competitiveness and economic development.

But before we all go dancing on the Internet, it's important to recognize the issues first raised and the need to resolve them quickly. Only through immediate action supported by the commitment of industry, government and users, will Canada be able to maintain its position as a leader in the Information Age.

## Fighting Cellular Fraud



Last year, fraud cost the North American cellular telephone industry close to \$400 million. But although the methods used to steal air time are becoming increasingly sophisticated, so too are the techniques being used to defeat them.

According to Olive Woodrow, director of fraud and security for Rogers Cable Inc., most fraud has evolved considerably from the days when false or duplicated identification was used to obtain cellular telephone service.

In 1990, they saw cloning marked a shift toward technology-based fraud.

Every cellular phone comes with a telephone number and an electronic serial number (ESN), which together, tell carriers which phones are theirs. In the past, if a Toronto phone was used to make a call from New York, for example, the New York carrier would put the call through while it called Toronto to verify the numbers.

Knowing this, cellular bandits programmed phones to mimic their ESNs, changing the number frequently and achieving at least one call with every new combination.

**"The most recent type of fraud is known as cloning or counterfeiting and is by far the most advanced."**

"The cellular industry responded by developing a system to connect its switches," says Woodrow, "which allowed instant verification of the numbers, prior to the call being made." And while he says that the problem has been all but eliminated in Canada, it continues to exist in some U.S. states where the carrier structure is different.

The most recent type of fraud is known as cloning or counterfeiting and is by far the most advanced. Bandits steal and manipulate cellular phones, digitally copying valid number combinations to make them seem like legitimate customers.

People who commit this kind of fraud generally request international calling and fall within one of several categories, says Woodrow. They're involved with credit card fraud, counterfeit money or drugs, and believe that by using a different phone every day, there will be no record of calls made or received. Or they are involved in what is referred to as a toll toll operation.

In a toll toll operation, a number of clone phones are brought into a neighbourhood where bandits can sell international calls to one particular destination. They approach people who may not even be able to afford their own telephone, and offer to let them pay a set price of say \$10, to talk for 30 minutes. Or they take incoming calls on the cellular and then transfer them to out-of-town destinations.

If a cellular fraud is cloned, the only way to stop the fraud is to change the number combination, which means that the customer must either replace the phone or accept a different telephone number.

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To prevent fraud, Woodrow recommends that customers review their credit carefully and notify the carrier of unusual calls or charges. If a phone is lost or stolen, it should be reported to the police right away. Telephone and serial numbers should be kept as confidential as possible. Phones should not be loaned to strangers. They should be secured at an authorized dealer, and locked to prevent unwanted use.

In response to fraud, Woodrow says that a lot of centers have set up fraud management groups. "We have software and hardware that can detect unusual calling patterns. And we work closely with the police to train them on what fraud is and how it relates to other crimes. But it's an ever-changing landscape—you should see the extent some people will go to, to make a call."

Clare Woodrow will discuss the issue of cellular fraud in-depth, on Tuesday, October 11, at 10:00 a.m.

## Creating a Telework Strategy



**T**elework has been touted as the answer to everything from the shortage of child care to the abundance of unemployment. But experts warn that like any strategic business decision, a program that allows employees to work away from the main office requires careful evaluation and planning.

Also referred to as telecommuting or the creation of a dispersed working environment, telework involves employees who work from their homes or a satellite office, on either a full or part-time basis.

Advocates link telework to, among other things, employee job satisfaction, gains in quality and productivity, decreased absenteeism and significant after-tax savings—which can be as high as \$2,000 if you include the cost of driving, parking and insurance, clothing and lunch expenses and the Revenue Canada deduction for maintaining a home office.

**"Advocates link telework to, among other things, employee job satisfaction, gains in quality and productivity, decreased absenteeism and significant after-tax savings..."**

Vince Gargano, president of Dulcan HR Services Inc., says companies that strategically plan their dispersed working environment can expect cost savings and productivity gains equal to at least 3% and as much as 11% of total operating costs.

"Most of the people doing telework today are those whose jobs are in their element, self-motivated or independent," he says. "But that only accounts for about 5% of the work force and the results achieved are either: If a company can go beyond that and take a holistic approach to the department or branch, then it can enjoy three to five times the success."

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In terms of technology, Gough says that the work being done will determine the communications pipeline required. At a very high level, he says, video communication is needed for teleconferencing, and to share high-tech documents with people in different locations. A mid-level setup might include the ability to network home and office computers. And a basic office might simply include a telephone, fax and computer. The cost can vary from an estimated \$1,500 to more than \$10,000.

Critics of telework question the gains in productivity and point to reduced on-the-job training, potential loss of morale and increased workaholicism. They say that employees may feel isolated because out of sight is potentially out of mind and that managers may resist the idea because of a perceived loss of control.

"The most important thing to remember is to keep moving a telework program," says Gough, "so that there will be a shift from conventional management, which is managing a process, to results-focused management. The shift will happen. The question is whether it will happen in a controlled or haphazard fashion. So preparing for and dealing with change is a key ingredient for success."

*A consultant to companies interested in implementing telework programs, Victor Gough will share his views on the subject on Thursday October 13, at TeleCon '94.*

## TeleCon'94

### Imagination: Our Only Limitation



Telecommunications technology continues to race forward as around the world, countries race to complete their section of the information highway. But as an age where migration is undared, the only limitation, it is increasingly difficult for the professional that needs to understand emerging technologies and applications, and the many relevant issues that exist.

If you'd like to know more about telecommunications, as it exists and the impact it will have, the Canadian Business Telecommunications Alliance (CBTA) will host TeleCon '94, from October 10-14 at

the Metropolitan Toronto Convention Centre.

Traditionally the largest telecommunications conference and trade exposition in Canada, TeleCon '94 will feature over 50 seminars and more than 120 national and international companies exhibiting the latest products and services.

This year's conference will feature a keynote presentation by the Honorable John Manley, federal Minister of Industry. Mr. Manley is responsible for establishing the recently formed Government Advisory Council on Communications and Infrastructure, created to address issues related to Canada's information highway.

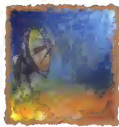
**"...TeleCon '94 will feature over 50 seminars and more than 120 national and international companies exhibiting the latest products and services."**

A second keynote address by Howard Rheingold will offer insight into the present fields of virtual reality and virtual communities. An author of numerous books and articles, Rheingold has worked as a consultant to the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress, and is considered an expert on communication trends and information technologies of the future.

As the host of TeleCon, the CBTA works hard each year to meet the educational needs of today's telecom professionals. This year, the conference program will be enhanced with sessions designed for representatives of the financial and government communities, who are dealing with a number of specific and complex communications issues. Tailored sessions will also be offered, on issues that range from data communications to multimedia, network planning and the power of the information highway.

In keeping with this year's conference theme, an Imaginative Showroom will offer an opportunity to see near future technologies and to innovative ways. Coated by the BCE family of companies in conjunction with the Senator Alliance, the Showroom will feature ten fully operational settings, including a doctor's office, classroom, office, airport and home.

For information on TeleCon '94—Imagination: Our Only Limitation, please call the CBTA at (416) 665-3953, or fax your request to (416) 865-0356.



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# Knowlton Nash portrays a CBC management beset by sniping and tantrums



It is the restaurant insider's story one of the CBC's most respected journalists writing candidly about an Alice in Wonderland atmosphere of paranoia, wandering and sniping on the public networks executive offices. In *The Microphone Wars: A History of Triumph and Betrayal* at the CBC, to be published next month by McClelland & Stewart, returns veteran journalist Knowlton Nash returns the history of public broadcasting in Canada. In this edited excerpt from his first chapter, Nash turns his attention to the CBC's more recent turmoil. *The former CBC correspondent and anchor of The National news also takes his readers behind the scenes as President Claude Veilleux and chairman Patrick Watson face a barrage of criticism starting in 1990 for their handling of much debated government-imposed cuts in planned spending. (Government subsidies, in fact, remained in place, swelling up from \$9.1 billion in 1991 to \$10.5 billion the year Veilleux assumed office, to \$1.1 billion when he left in 1993. The CBC's operating budget rose up slightly, too, from \$1.28 billion to \$1.33 billion.)*

*Veilleux and Watson also took a lot of heat for launching a controversial "restructuring" strategy that, among other things, moved CBC TV's flagship news program to 9 p.m. in 1992 from its established 10 p.m. slot. Ratings quickly plummeted, and this month, with the*

## INSIDE THE CBC

*return of the news to 10 p.m., one of the most veilleux accomplishments of Veilleux's tenure was unfortunately discarded. The re-launch will air only by fall for the first five years of the so-called newsmag. (The Prime Time Live News are back on separate dates. Peter Mansuetti once again introduced a news segment at the top, followed by Pamela Wallin with a so-called magazine section to round out the hour—a format formerly reminiscent of the popular National and Journal that PTV replaced. The drama behind the making and un-making of restructuring*

**V**eilleux was 46, a bureaucrat who had worked almost in the back corridors of Ottawa, a managerial and financial wizard who knew nothing whatever about broadcasting. Watson was about to be 50, a white-haired balding senior, much honored broadcaster who knew nothing about managing (Watson's story, page 36). While Watson loved center stage as a public personality, Veilleux was in fact out of water. But as CEO presided he could no longer be an anonymous, grey owl servant. Reporters asked questions, ones personal questions, all the time.

### NASH:

**'Veilleux perished with rage'**

comment and microphones picked into what staffers had seen his privacy, and service clubs and universities wanted him to address meetings.

He had always been generous in closed-door meetings with managers and executives, but dealing with the numerous media questions, established CBC employees and impatient reporters was very different. He tried to stay away from the spotlight. "I didn't cope well," Veilleux says. "It was very intense and a source of tremendous stress for me right to the end. I never really got used to it. I am a very private person, and I found it one of the most difficult dimensions of the job."

For Watson, of course, all this was old hat, and he needed in his high office. The differences between Watson and Veilleux shaped their professional relationship. Watson would be the diplomat and Veilleux would run the place as the chief executive officer. Veilleux's entrenchment as undisputed boss was evidenced by the extraordinarily long time it took for the new broadcasting act to become law. He was named president under the old law, but Watson's appointment couldn't be formalized until the new law, with its provision for a chairman, was proclaimed. That would take more than a year and a half, and in the meantime Watson languished in a kind of corporate purgatory as "chairman designate." Promotions in the new law also heightened the government's financial control on the CBC and thus, in turn, affected its ability to manage.

What was much worse for the CBC, however,

was Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's financial crackdown on the corporation. It had begun as soon as the Conservatives took office in the fall of 1984 when their budget slashing was spearheaded by an anti-CBC act. Within days of setting into his office on the sixth floor of CBC headquarters, almost the first thing to hit Veilleux's desk was a report on the explicit terms of the government cutbacks, announced the previous spring, of \$143 million by 1994.

In January, 1990, Veilleux announced a \$35-million chop in spending on the next year. Much of the cutback came out of what Veilleux deemed to be the 1st CBC bureaucracy, and more than 300 employees were laid off. By spring, 1990, Veilleux's finance people were telling him he might have to make another \$15 million in cuts.



**McQUEEN: 'Veilleux's temper was at its worst when [the subject] was something that concerned his own accomplishments.'**



**VEILLEUX, on the CBC president's high profile: 'I didn't cope well. I never really got used to it. I am a very private person.'**



**HARVEY, as the budget axe threatened CBC bureaus: 'You can't close Toronto for God's sake! There are three million people there!'**

As Veilleux dug into the multi-layered cuts with its 11,000 employees, billion-dollar budget, its regions, networks, divisions, staff were not fiercely independent creative programmers. He was surprised at the complexity and what it him worried about the survival of the corporation. Most of all, he was shocked by what he felt was a reluctance to make tough decisions. "There would be a great deal to try to avoid making a decision, so they would sweep it under the carpet and hold and wait, and that was not my style," he says.

Veilleux grew increasingly disconcerted by the managerial lacunae, arguments and resistance he felt he was encountering among many of his senior executives, especially in Toronto. Some of his executives, in turn, began to feel he required closer oversight of his proposals with backdoor deals and even betrayal. "At first, he would have us at meetings and listen to us," says Denis Harvey, then the vice-president in charge of English television. "But it soon became very apparent that he wanted us to run around him and that he didn't really want a debate on anything," Mason told him.

In the fall of 1990, Veilleux came back from a two-week trip to Cyprus to be told that he had a \$100-million problem, not just a \$50-million one. "What happened?" he asked Tony Mason, his senior vice-president. "The commercial revenue just disappeared," Mason told him.

"I just stood there," Veilleux says. He despised management surprises. Over the next few months, his executives were obsessed with finding ways to chip back their spending by at least \$100 million and find about that much again in pay cuts or cutting rid of most of the 10,000 employees. "Everybody was trying to protect their ass and cut the other guy's budget," one senior executive says. It was a nightmarish, but Veilleux felt that as a good public servant he would do "the job I am paid to do." Most of his senior managers told him: "Go to the government and tell them that you are drawing the line in the sand and that this is war." That kind of talk made him nervous. It was a warlike fight, he felt. Besides, he felt that since the entire Canadian business sector was undergoing a massive restructuring, and the government was being reduced, the CBC could not be exempted.

Patrick Watson picked up the same theme, explaining to *The Globe and Mail*: "If we had gone to war the way [Veilleux] was, Patrick [Mason] did, we would have won a series of small wars and would have corrupted the relationship with the senior public servants."

Finance managers also complained about being left out of the process. Harvey had hoped that final decisions on what cuts were to be made would take place in Ottawa on the 1st November but when he called Veilleux's executive vice-president Michael McEwen, a CBC veteran who came out of

the Calgary radio station, "Michael, what's going on here you people coming on Sunday?" "Well, yes," said McQueen. "We're moving, to make the first decision." Harvey blew his top. "You must be going to make the biggest mistake you ever made in your life if you don't have the last five minutes of the news there in its last position in your decision making." McQueen called back in four or five minutes with Vellosio to say, "No, right, get on a plane and come down here."

At the Sunday morning, Vellosio seemed to Harvey to be upset, cold and angry at having no say in the matter. There were about a dozen around the south floor boardroom table. "OK, we'll start with the West Coast," Vellosio began in a flat, less-than-enthusiastic tone. He wanted opinion on the only show in history only on CBC TV at 10:30 p.m. The first problem came over McQueen's, where it was proposed that the Education station be shut down and Calgary be kept open.

"Just a moment," said Harvey. "I really think that's a problem. You've got to have a contention forced that you're saying at the personal capital." Harvey argued that the Calgary local CBC station should be closed instead of Education. Vellosio quickly said, "Are we agreed? All right. Education stays there."

The discussion got shorter when they got to Ontario, where Vellosio thought of closing the CBC Ottawa station. A number of those around the table disagreed sharply, including McQueen and Harvey. "You can't do that," Harvey roared. "You just cannot close Ottawa. This is the capital of the country." After some wrangling, Harvey reminded Vellosio again, "Well, all right, but if you want Ottawa open, you're going to have to close Toronto." "You can't close Toronto for God's sake!" Harvey fumed. "There are four million people there!"

The cash was mentioned in Dec. 8, 1980 \$100 million, 1.5% plus, closing or sharply reducing the operations of TV stations in Calgary, Windsor, St. John's, Sydney, Corner Brook, Goose Bay, Mattauk, Rimouski, Sept-Îles and the CBC French language station in Toronto. Local programming at the stations kept alive would be slashed, killing all local and regional programming except news. Radio would be chopped by \$50 million.

The resulting storm of criticism concentrated on the slender issue of Vellosio, who was astonished, appalled and then angered by the vituperation that descended him. He was particularly incensed that CBC news broke the story of the cuts the night before they were to be announced, putting information from various sources, including revelation from a CBC board member. "We felt the National had been wrong, probably maliciously wrong, in breaking the story," says Tina McQueen, first director of news and current affairs. He thought it badly damaged his strategy for announcing the cuts and that "they" were out to get him. "It was just brutal, brutal." Vellosio remembers with a grimace. "We had no choice to get plans in place to do it properly. It conveyed a feeling of total irresolution just because of a leak. You can't fault the journalists. What I was concerned about was who leaked it and why."

He sought the help of his cherished doghouse, and Watson went of speed-reporting across the country, saying the budget cuts, while necessarily painful, would mean a better, more focused CBC that would concentrate on its priorities. "This was the end of the world," Watson is telling the CBC staff. "We just have to tighten our belts and pull together." The businessman that had greeted the respected broadcaster Watson's arrival at the top of the CBC felt silent, and he suddenly found himself reviled by producers as "one of them, not us."

In March, 1981, Vellosio and several vice-presidents agreed before the CBC that to get a positive face on the budget cuts and promote the new face of the corporation that a end of the world's world had turned their ship when The National made no mention of their appearance. The next morning, McQueen phoned Harvey in Toronto. "The president is absolutely livid," he warned. "You're going to hear

from him. He is so angry he can't stop talking about it. He's been at it all morning long." Vellosio, however, did not call Harvey, and a few days later McQueen called again. "It is not going on," he said. "It can't talk of anything else. Journalism is not at all correct because it didn't carry his statement." McQueen says "Vellosio's tongue was at its worst when it was swinging that statement in our seminar or after talking with Vellosio to say, 'No, right, get on a plane and come down here.'"

[By 1981, two years into his term, Vellosio was focusing on several major challenges: budget problems, the continuing loss of viewers, the proliferation of channels, the need to specialize.] A revolution also began to hatch in his mind. Repositioning was the answer. "The first thing we have to do is to impact our selves in the minds of Canadians," Vellosio thought. It was the marketing problem, he felt. If your market share is declining,



change the product—or at least the packaging and branding—and reposition the company.

Vellosio set aside a whirlwind of task forces, executive conferences and board meetings to hammer out the details of repositioning. Vellosio's ideas were grounded in the board of directors in late January 1981. In a public announcement in May, on a Rochester job designed to change Canadian news, he felt "reviled" the English TV network evening schedule into four distinctive sections: regional information from 5:30 to 7 p.m., popular lifestyle shows from 7 to 9 p.m., The National and The Journal from 9 to 10 p.m., adult programming 10 Local news 11 to 11:30 p.m. would disappear from CBC, leaving the late-night news field wide open to CTV. But the news department again made Vellosio's life miserable. "I never having his staff read about the changes in the newspapers," Tina McQueen says. CBC TV chief news anchor, issued a memo to his staff a few hours before the president's statement outlining the new schedule. Several regional associates, shocked especially by the killing of French-language local newscasts, phoned Vellosio to find out what was going on. Vellosio passed them by with the line, "We had no choice to get plans in place to do it properly. It conveyed a feeling of total irresolution just because of a leak. You can't fault the journalists. What I was concerned about was who leaked it and why."



**McQueen: Vellosio on the left and on the right: the news is back on (left); the audience numbers are up**

president, was taken back to hear him say "I'll be back to your looking back!" As soon as he was handed down the phone, Vellosio realized he'd gone too far and wanted to apologize to McQueen. "I was very angry [but] it was cancelled [but]," says Vellosio. "I very much wanted him to know there was no damage to our relationship."

In June, 1981, Vellosio moved McQueen aside. As her replacement in charge of preparing news and current affairs for the fall launch, he brought in Tim Kitchell, the vice-president of news at CTV and a former CBC executive. The first change Kitchell made was to kill The Journal and blend the prime-time journalism hour. Shock waves rolled through the CBC for it meant a death blow to what had been the CBC's greatest journalistic success story. The National and The Journal had been innovative only 10 years earlier, but Kitchell believed they were beginning to show signs of age and falling out of touch and broader, sensitive to Vellosio's concerns about money, he felt they cost too much.

CBC executives were indeed themselves through 15-hour workdays to be ready for the launch of the new CBC TV schedule, and Vellosio was not dissuaded by the documentary series The Future and the Mirror. Produced by the McQueen brothers, Brian and Terence, and supervised by McQueen and her current affairs executives, the three-part, 30-50-minute CBC North co-production combined drama and documentary at a controversial examination of Canadian participation in Second World War campaigns in Normandy and Hong Kong and the bombing of Germany. In a controversial approach, the McQueens shared the Canadian viewers' leadership as far less than the human portrayed by much national military history. Two and a half years in preparation, the series aired in January, 1982, and was killed by critics, but not a shattering of disconnection from veteran groups and their supporters.

The uproar started Vellosio, whose original reaction had been to support the program. That support began to waver, however, as criticism mounted and the CBC board became increasingly apprehensive about the young force. CBC member John Cope said the series "represented one of the most flagrant forms of revisionist history I have ever seen." Cope left town, by firing the critics, the CBC was helping to eliminate rather than celebrate national achievement. (Cope's story, page 58) When he read Cope's comments, Watson immediately issued a statement saying that Cope's criticisms "do not represent the view of the board of directors of the CBC nor of management."

But while it rejected the tone and extremity of Cope's words, the CBC board agreed with much of what he said, and Vellosio's new pos-

sion was instantly echoed by the board's handwriting attitude. No matter what he might have said privately, as public Watson said mostly with Vellosio and the board. In CBC's annual report, he concluded that the president was "lacking" and that he had to be replaced. It was to the CBC's own demanding standards. If Vellosio had simply accepted the report and passed it on to Kitchell and his current affairs department executives to deal with, he might have avoided much of the abuse that subsequently descended upon him. But with the board pushing him, he felt he had to make a public statement. He sincerely regretted, he said, "any director the program may have caused members of the audience." "What said a word through the creative commission was his added comment that 'the Corporation will learn from this and in part of our emphasis as much as accountability, our scrutiny of programming of this kind will be improved substantially.' To programming, that event the board would be watching, and cries of 'revisionism' could be heard from across the country."

The president of the Writers Guild of Canada, Jack Gray, demanded Vellosio's resignation for "unethical" behavior to authority and popular prejudice. "It is a cold, cold, cold," "Constitutionally Breach," "Constitution," "a crime (disgrace)." The Alliance of Canadian Television Radio Artists, the Association of Television Producers and Directors, the Canadian Association of Journalists, the Canadian Independent Film Caucus and the Quebec Federation of Journalists all denounced Vellosio and the union's report. "The CBC's journalistic reputation lies in pieces today, all will and declined like a fresh caught trout," said The Globe and Mail.

Vellosio was beside himself with rage, with pain and with confusion, never before had he experienced such public vilification. "He was just about retired by it," Watson says. "The last bit of sleep he left generally betrayed by it."

In spring, 1983, Finance Minister Don Mazowicki announced more cuts to the CBC beyond those the opposition was already doing in the next two years. He wanted another \$100 million in the two subsequent years. "It was a very cheap shot on the part of a departing government that said that, before they slam the door, they would give another look at you and then cancel," says Vellosio. "That's a cheap shot and that's the politics."

It was too much, and after 30 years of public service, General Vellosio wanted out. He was rebuffed, even as he was being attacked by the government's unwillingness to the CBC and, he felt, misunderstood by much of the CBC staff. "This was spiritually debilitating," says Watson, whose own nearby eyes had dulled under the intensity of all the budget cuts, conflicts and turmoil. "We went him on a Friday afternoon just late, usually early enough of all resources, trying to hold on."

In late July, 1982, Vellosio wrote Prime Minister Kim Campbell that he was quitting as CBC president in November, a year early in his five-year appointment. Within two months of leaving the CBC, Vellosio found a less stressful and more rewarding role as president of Power Communications Inc., a subsidiary of Power Corp. of Canada. [On Feb. 3, senior vice-president Tony Watson, another career broadcaster unimpaired by the assaults, assumed the position of president. Most of the senior executives involved in the repositioning have left, willingly or otherwise. The newscaster in Windsor, Ont., and Calgary are appearing again, the 11 p.m. local newscasts are back and at course. Prime Time Live has returned to 10 p.m., where it easily caught up with CTV's audience numbers within a week.] In 1981, Vellosio proudly notes, among other things, that Canadian content under his presidency rose from 82 per cent to more than 88 per cent.

Danck Watson resigned in June, 1984, four months before his term as chairman was up. Harassed by rapidly high expectations, he sadly noted. "Some of my colleagues expected me to reverse the law of gravity, and when I proved incapable of that, there were sometimes very little expressions of disappointment." □

# THE WATSON AGENDA

## Looking ahead after a difficult term as chairman

The broadcasting world greeted his appointment in 1989 with unqualified enthusiasm. Patrick Watson, a respected broadcaster as far as eye could see, became the CBC's first-ever chairman of the board. His reputation as an outspoken crusader for journalistic standards raised expectations that he would effectively defend the CBC against its critics in the Conservative government of the time. But Watson soon found himself under fire from his former colleagues as one controversy after another erupted around the corporation. Watson, 64, resigned last June, four months before the end of his four-year term. We prepared this account for *Maclean's* of what went wrong—and what went right.

BY PATRICK WATSON

"I don't know whether the knowing is too much to do what has to be done now at that place. But I do know that the conditions are ripe. If they don't lose their nerve, they can pull it off because the groundwork is done."

That's what I said to some friends on the eve of leaving the CBC. And they said, "What groundwork? What the hell are you talking about?" They had no idea of what had consumed the attention of the board and the management for five years, and why should they? It's only programming that counts. But progress didn't get made if there's not a structure to make them in, and that's what those five years was about.

The reason I wonder about how lowings and loss of nerve is this: For almost a century the CBC was not only the public broadcaster, but also the regulatory, in which its competitors had to come, up to land, for a license. The CBC's original corporate culture was built on an assumption of power, inevitability and moral superiority to the private sector. And yet, side by side with that arrogance, the CBC also developed a great spirit of isolation: purpose, a deep commitment to the service of its shareholders, the citizens, not as a market to be exploited but as a loved body to be nourished, a job that can be done only by disciplined study and deep understanding of the country.

That old arrogance has been severely treated of late years, but the assumption of inevitability has not totally disappeared. Since there recognize that there is little time and little support left in Parliament. Orders are still passing as, sure that in the end Parliament will come to its senses. So I worry about media and about toughness and, well, creative risk. Nonfiction, that ground work I was talking about did get done.

The toughest problems, by the way, are always in the English television service, which burns about 40 per cent of the total budget. French television is not nearly so troubled. Radio and the current services are almost universally admired. It's English TV that will have to face the next upheaval from outside space.

For three years, three major events dominated the agenda. Coming on top of the other two earthquakes, they erupted as a mass of dust and fragments that is still coming down from the stratosphere. The three events were: first, a series of drastic cuts and status changes; second, the run over The Valer and the Mayor; third, the preproduction and the crisis of the English TV prime-time schedule which, however brave and appropriate, left the media looking weak and underfire.

The fallout from these events obscured the ground work that was



Watson, the distinctive 'backbone' always urged leader for attention.

going on to prepare the corporation for the millennium. The Valer and the Mayor was in some ways the worst. I and the board and the president were in agreement about the other issues, but the anger that divided families and erupted off soldiers across the last also had board members deeply split, and it became a serious issue of division between me and the president, David Wolfson. He was sometimes almost inspired with anger, shouting obscenities and shouting with me. I had to step him from going public with a release that would have deeply hurt him, the producers, the ombudsmen and the CBC.

He said, propositionally, that I was silent during those discussions, despite the dramatic intensity of the many closed-door board meetings when I sensed the danger of coming so close to the mechanics of programming.

The aftermath of the cuts was still unfolding in the next phase began. We had to transform the old lobby attitude towards the private sector. The CBC devoted itself increasingly open for business with the private sector, and with labour partners. Behind the CBC and behind its corporate, applying hands had a headline news channel, the CBC joining a big group of partners seeking a private

ing news channel, production sharing agreements with the Australians finally getting in to enter with a U.S. satellite-to-home channel for Canadian programming—in a partnership with News Broadcasting of Montreal.

In fact, the CBC was not the only one who was re-worked. After decades of reaction, two of the major actions taken the CBC had sprung: "The Age of Confirmation is over. We have to work together with the CBC now to deal with the new environment." They were in part referring to an experiment in using the new technology to make TV and radio with fewer people. This initiative, once underway to any reinvented union, is actually being co-managed by the unions and the CBC. That could be the single most radical change of the era.

In the same spirit there was and an important work to be done with the creative artists, Jim Boyd, the new head of English TV, says he is moving ahead with musicians and actors and writers to make it possible to state the inventory. There are thousands of hours of good drama and entertainment that millions of young Canadians never born in time for. Under the agreement it is now more to replace them than to buy cheap U.S. soap and sitcoms. If the new agreements are achieved, the schedule can be full of Canadian drama from prime time. The *Madonnas*, say, instead of sending dollars south to U.S. group, the modern music would go to Canadian artists and producers.

Radio and TV were told to work more closely together. So were the English and French services. That was partly for cultural enrichment of programs but also, importantly, to make the dollars go further.

And another thing. With citizens everywhere concerned about responsibility in the media, CBC management and journalists alike and sent there was an opportunity to make the work more transparent, to give shareholders—the citizens—a greater voice, to advance credit, standards and values. A long task, added a constant and according to me. But it began and it is irreversible.

And what of the satellite age, the technological opportunity? CBC planners and engineers are seriously looking at it in the hundreds of towers and transmitters and asking could satellites do the job more efficiently?

Finally, of course, it is only programs that count. And as he comes close that, at the millennium moment, the only question that is to be utterly decided. So eventually what we tried to do in action as the earthquakes began to subside was a transformation of

all our TV, but especially the English service, into what radio has long been: no recognizable that whenever you tuned in you would know you were home.

Knowledge. Nash writes in his book about a detailed set of proposals for the future that I digested deeply in 1981, in the midst of the earthquakes, having to wait almost a year to where it belonged. I called the paper *Darwinism or Extinction*. (The new clockwork news idea was in there! I said Mr. B. that it was too soon.) Here is the essence of what I mean after:

• The CBC has to be more present in its communities, more regional, bringing their young people in to work with it, perhaps in a town and vision. Like Mount Pleasant's CTV in Toronto. It has to escape the building, get into the streets, outside the floor of the next morning, independent country instead of some clever set in a byronic mood, to constantly exhibit a sense of place, to reflect our native and black and Asian and Mediterranean people must help. It must go further towards transcending the production of television, since—worst, often made contribution from home videos.

• If I see escape in the future with external policies. Policies is not a new, a progression of a collective memory, and it is finally agreed

with responding to changes that originate in science, technology, culture, the environment, social sciences, learning, the arts. Let's turn our attention to these later, because the footprints of houses we devote to political argument, while cheap and maintaining order, are too heavily reinforced and often void of significance.

• Most of all, the public broadcaster has no business broadcasting several hundred hours a year of cheap American soaps and sitcoms only to make money. Advertising—that is an enterprise—has to be reduced to the point where it is no longer a dependency, no longer shapes program judgments, no longer interrupts and violates drama or documentaries, winking to away from prison or as a sight in order to sell us beer and lead pots into, for god's sake.

For what to make fewer programs, massive very high quality in drama and entertainment, and (this is crucial) to repeat those few programs, the drama, the great specials, the current affairs masterpieces, frequently and soon, since the marketing chain are going to chase any audience's eyes. There is very good programs, by the way, and nobody makes the same channel

every night. It is impossible to produce a great drama (like *The Day of the Valer*) and not let it word of mouth reputation bring in a later audience, the next day and the next week and at different times of the day and night.

But partly so we are, deductively Canadian space with a few foreign programs of unique value—and nobody knows as can be as any doubt that they have come home.

So why didn't that happen while I was in the chair? Partly because the key operating people, when I came in, were still locked in to head-to-head competition with the private for audience and revenue, and into the mindset that went with it. Dealing with the show Canadian marketplace is portrayed often. Good almost everywhere. The market stayed set, and maybe the set issue at one chief term. The market stayed set, and maybe the set issue at one chief term. The market stayed set, and maybe the set issue at one chief term. The market stayed set, and maybe the set issue at one chief term.

And what of the satellite age, the technological opportunity? CBC planners and engineers are seriously looking at it in the hundreds of towers and transmitters and asking could satellites do the job more efficiently?

**'Side by side with its arrogance, the CBC developed a great spirit of national purpose'**

# CRISPO'S CURE

## A vocal critic pleads for fairness at the CBC

Was it a case of putting the cat among the pigeons? In 1991, then-Prime Minister Brian Mulroney set the media establishment abuzz by appointing John Crispo, the CBC's harshest critic, University of Toronto public relations professor and former head of the CBC's editorial board, to the corporation's board of directors. The appointment delighted and freshly enlightened Crispo, who had called the CBC "a long-defining, liberal, NDP, public network" spent three years in the position, sometimes criticizing the network's perceived left-leaning tendencies as public, frequently crossing against them behind the closed doors of the boardroom. The issue that riled him was the CBC's broadcast in January, 1992, of *The Valour and the Horror*, a controversial three-part documentary on Canada's role in the Second World War, which cast a new and negative light on the actions and actions of some Canadian officers and soldiers. Crispo came out fighting, publicly denouncing the series as "disgraceful historical fiction" and its producers in the media as "ill-informed and inaccurate or biased and dishonest and immoral and racist."

Crispo's publicly made him the lightning rod for critics of press and right-wing pressures on the CBC, and, as a result, in the following article for *Maclean's*, the self-defense—along with the frustration of trying to achieve a change in outlook of the CBC—made his call. What has been charged that Mr. Crispo, 64, stepped down from the CBC board, declaring to stay on until a replacement could be found.

BY JOHN CRISPO

When Prime Minister Brian Mulroney appointed me to the CBC board of directors, it was a mystery to me. It certainly was not because I was a Tory since I have never belonged to any political party. Certainly I had been very critical of the CBC's apparent campaign against the Canada-US Free Trade Agreement. I was also a target by CBC Radio's coverage of the Soviet-Soviet war that I suggested we should change its name to *Radio Iraq*. While these attacks may have appeared to the Prime Minister, I doubt that he would have favored my rapidly strong criticism of the CBC for its inappropriate and pathetic support for the Meech Lake accord during its dying days, even though I personally supported the accord itself.

In any event, since I was named, most of what I said "the national media media" as a description I still think they richly deserve—went right. The predominant left-wing faction had a double-edged sword as my opponent. My claim that I had been appointed to the CBC as a payoff for my support of the FTA, but that appointment was to the CBC board in the midst of the Mulroney government was doing little to help. I only to think what it was doing in its account.

I look back upon my service as a member of the CBC board of directors with mixed, though largely negative, feelings. Despite the very high price I paid, both personally and professionally, I now do believe in the principle of the CBC even though that when I was

Crispo: 'Valour and the Horror' by CBC producers



named to the board. Especially with the world's new satellite technology, it is important that there be at least one significant national Canadian presence in the coming galaxy of choices.

My continuing support of the creating CBC, I strongly qualified, however, by two fundamental concerns. As for such news and public affairs is concerned, it must strive for more news accuracy, balance and fairness than it is now achieving. At the same time, and in general, it must learn to operate as efficiently, innovatively and productively as any other broadcaster—private or public—in the world, a challenge that the CBC cannot meet until it overcomes its extensive layers of management, its absolute work rules, its general over-staffing and the mismanagement even today of its affairs.

When I was left of centre and a regular figure on the CBC from the late 1960s until the early 1980s, I did not think much about its left-wing perspective, personally because I felt very comfortable with it, and simply was not conscious of its extraordinary bias. As I slowly moved to the right of centre and gradually faded from radio waves and TV screens, I became very conscious of it—some would even say abused.

What do I mean by accuracy, balance and fairness and media news? At the time I was appointed to the CBC board, my opinion of media critics deliberately and deliberately chosen that I would to turn the CBC into a right-wing propaganda agency. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Anyone who knows me knows that I thrive on the cut and thrust of a good debate. Added from factual reporting in CBC news, what I no part of its public affairs shows as a thorough array of every contro-

versial issue. That means having equally articulate and bright protagonists on the major sides of such issues and letting them go at it, preferably live and unedited. Then, listeners and viewers can judge for themselves where they stand, safe from any editing or filtering, or distorting and twisting by CBC producers.

Strangely enough, if only on paper, the CBC has actually become a world leader for media accountability. The corporation does not have sound journalistic policies and accountability statements, and it also has no full-time ombudsmen to deal with complaints about inaccuracies and lack of balance and fairness. The problem is that, despite hundreds of go-to announcements about their existence, very few people have ever heard of them. And the public work knows how to benefit from the presence of these ombudsmen and they appear regularly on all the CBC's news and public affairs shows, citing complaints they are currently handling about these shows to explain their role.

When one of the CBC's ombudsmen does find major fault with a program, the producers and their creators meet with only lay, afraid that it is tied to the work of one of their members it will find in closer scrutiny of their own work, too. This became all too apparent during the fiasco over *The Valour and the Horror*, which as accurately depicted Canada's magnificent contribution to the Allied cause during the Second World War that it represented one of the worst propaganda pieces ever aired here or anywhere else under the guise of a so-called documentary.

After the CBC ombudsmen completed his consultation with several leading military historians and found the series flawed, and the board upheld that finding, a number of the media people in Canada went berserk. They aligned themselves with the self-serving producers who, in order to draw attention away from the errors and faults in their programs, belied and disavowed the board's recommendation to the president and the ombudsmen, falsely accusing all concerned of everything from censorship to backing down to some ill-defined "political pressure."

A large section of the media in Canada followed *The Globe & Mail's* early and totally misleading attack on the CBC for its handling of the news. Despite what the *Globe* stated, we did not buckle under to any government pressure, we did not even appear before the Senate committee because we had nothing to say about the very serious legislative proposal of their concerns about the series.

Perhaps none of all was the charge that anyone who found fault with *The Valour and the Horror* was creating media chill. In fact, the real issue was accountability. As long as journalists in the CBC continue to take the position that legitimate and honest criticism of their media coverage is unwelcome, the press, it will never be able to do it, not impossible, to hold them appropriately responsible for their product and for the public to trust them.

In my view, media accountability is still little more than a paper tiger on the CBC. This is because news and public affairs as a force as itself in the corporation. It is loaded with unaccountable like the *News*—*Monday* and *Friday*, which are still not subject to any real checks and balances. As *Newsweek* says, one of the CBC's unaccountable is still mostly on the air. "The role of the journalist is to establish the national agenda." He, and his equally arrogant friends, truly believe this to be their God-like role, and there is no real challenge to that dangerous, subjective point of view in the CBC.

In any event, the CBC should not take its future for granted and should seriously consider whether it remains useful to be a relatively narrow channel of the national view. It cannot ignore the fact that its present \$100 million public subsidy, especially as governments are cutting back on other such sensitive spending as that for education. This particularly vulnerable in this respect is, but lately every other network in the world, it is losing audience share as a

significant TV and radio market.

The CBC's English broadcasting arm should concentrate its ever greater on its radio and Newsworld networks. It already has a well-established radio network—about in part of some new formats and new voices—and Newsworld is growing, although it would have to have some resources of its own even if it now draws quite heavily on material from the radio network. Canadian news coverage is a major issue in happening within their own country and the CBC should provide Canadians with their most reliable and up-to-date source of news about themselves.

However, given the fiscal plight of the country, I do not believe that the CBC can much longer afford or justify local radio and TV news production all over the country. And its other duty, and it must learn to draw an expected private local stations to provide it with regional material of national interest for national services.

I realize that nothing I say about the CBC will be subject of only because of my past harsh criticisms. In addition, I have no doubt it will be said that I am both bitter and personal because of my experience at the hands of the CBC, or at least its news and public affairs staff. I would plead guilty to considerable bitterness but to very little personal. I am bitter because of the price I have paid personally and professionally for fighting for what I believe to be right in the media in general and the CBC in particular. I never experienced more personal stress and stress than during *The Valour and the Horror* debate.

I know that what the producers were going away with was totally wrong, but the board and the senior management of the CBC, though almost all of them agreed with me personally, kept pressuring me to remain silent. I did so for too long and kept and trust I will never let that happen to me again. One should never hold back, even out of courtesy to colleagues, from fully attacking the track about a situation, especially when the public is so interested as I think you are when you are on the board of a public corporation like the CBC.

Personally, I have suffered because my career has always depended on media exposure. But the real reason why I have been steadily battered on only by the news and current affairs folks in the CBC, is that by their colleagues in the CBC and elsewhere in the media, I have been such an outspoken critic of them all. They are quick enough to condemn and criticize everyone and everything else, especially anyone of whom they choose to disapprove, but they cannot take any heat in their own kitchen and readily use their control over access for revenge and to silence voices they do not approve of or agree with. It is no accident that my high rating of you and the CBC. They are a self-selecting media establishment who can and do attack anyone who reveals their faults or who has the intestinal fortitude to stand up to them. I have failed and did not really reconsider it to anyone else. They probably cannot be better but I will not give up, as many have suggested I should, and use their lie in the hope that they might then allow me to reopen the debate on the future of this great country. My future may be the CBC is of an organization much different from its present role, and consequently it will be rejected out of hand by CBCers and their lobbyists. But if the corporation is to survive at all in any worthwhile form, it has no choice but to decide on a few essential priorities and to fully concentrate on them.

Even then, I would continue to challenge its extensive public debt to offer more accurate, balanced and fair news and public affairs and to improve its news coverage and to make it more efficient, more accurately and productively. Canadians have a right to demand more on news. After all the CBC was established and funded by Canadians to be their public broadcaster, not just an expensive propaganda agency for its unaccountable and self-serving news and current affairs staff. □

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## SCIENCE

# One victory in the war on breast cancer

At the outset, it seemed a herculean task. For more than 20 years, researchers hunted for a faulty gene thought to increase the risk of developing some types of breast cancer. The slow, painstaking process involved sifting through tens of thousands of genes contained within the three billion bases of DNA—genetic material—in every human cell. In 1990, the gene known as BRCA1 was traced to chromosome 17 by a small group of researchers at the University of California, Berkeley. Since then, thousands of scientists in at least five countries have moved to find the gene's exact location. Last week, a 20-member team headed by Dr. Mark Skolnick at the University of Utah declared victory. The Utah team, together with researchers from several other institutions, including a Canadian group under the direction of McGill University geneticist Simon Narod, will publish their findings in the Oct. 7 issue of the U.S. journal *Science*. As a result of the discovery, researchers predicted that a blood test to indicate the presence of the gene may be available within one to two years. "If a woman tests positive for this gene, we will be able to tell her a great deal about her risk," said one of Skolnick's Utah colleagues, Dr. Lisa Cannon-Albright. "We may even be able to tell her what her risk is at different ages."

For many women, the news from Utah was a welcome addition to frightening statistics about breast cancer. In Canada, a woman's lifetime risk of contracting the disease is now one in nine. U.S. officials put the number at one in eight. Unfortunately, the gene discovered in Utah will not have immediate benefits for most women. Researchers estimate that BRCA1 is responsible for only between two and five per cent of breast cancers and between five and 10 per cent of ovarian cancers. But by discovering how it causes healthy breast cells to become malignant, BRCA1 may help researchers learn much more about the biology of the disease itself. "In the long term," said Narod, "this is likely to give us a better understanding of the processes by which other types of breast cancer develop."

In the meantime, researchers are already testing an inexpensive new blood test that will help find the vague gene in women with a strong family history of the disease. Although so-called familial cancers form a relatively small fraction of breast cancers, women who do carry the gene are at extremely high risk. The majority of cancers develop the disease by age 50, by 65, their risk rises to 85 per cent. They also have a sharply elevated risk of developing ovarian cancer, a much less common disease. The top genetic fault they carry, local-

ed as chromosome 17, is part of a gene—BRCA1—that researchers believe performs a critical function in suppressing the growth of tumors. Carriers have only one normal copy of the gene, which comes in pairs; the other one is defective. As a result, cells in which the healthy copy becomes damaged, perhaps as a result of age or an environmental factor, become susceptible to the growth of tumors.

Normally, researchers are able to develop a test for spotting a newly isolated gene within months of its discovery. But BRCA1 is unique in several ways. It is so unusually long and complex, gene and is strikingly different in structure from any other gene yet discovered. On the other hand it is likely to yield valuable secrets. "Something new and different is about to be learned about how genes operate to suppress tumors," says Cannon-Albright.

For many women with a strong family history of either breast or ovarian cancer, a test for the gene can hardly come soon enough. Margaret Tymstra, a Toronto nurse, already monitors her health carefully. Her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother all developed breast cancer in their 40s. Tymstra's older sister underwent preventive surgery in her 30s, having both breasts removed even though she had not

developed cancer. Tymstra, now 37 and the mother of two young children, applauded the new findings. "This is a breakthrough for women like me," she says. "I would like to have this test, although I'm not sure what I would do if the result were positive. I think I would consider having the surgery."

Some medical experts have registered a strong note of caution over the euphoria that has greeted the discovery of BRCA1. Tony Miller, head of the Canadian national breast

test at Toronto's Princess Margaret Hospital, says women who are tested for the gene must be carefully counseled both before and after receiving the test. "If the test is positive, the options for treatment right now are limited and speculative," blood cancer. "There is a good deal of uncertainty about the effectiveness of removing the breasts or the ovaries." There are also personal ethical concerns that have yet to be addressed, such as the availability of life or disability insurance for women with the gene. There is also the potential for misuse. "Would you, asks Boyd? "Where to know the date and time of your death?"

A hard question—and it is likely to get even harder. Already, the same group of researchers who found BRCA1 are on the trail of another gene thought to contribute to other hereditary breast cancers, BRCA2. According to another study, to be published in *Science* on Sept. 30, that gene has been located on chromosome 13 and may be responsible for most forms of inherited breast cancer not caused by BRCA1. Using new techniques learned at the parent of BRCA1, researchers are likely to isolate this second gene very soon. But if the applications of such explosive new information is difficult, McGill's Narod says the facilities he has studied are anxious to learn as much as possible about their risk factors. "We have asked them that question specifically and they say that they would rather know—absolutely."

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# Paradise lost

Bemoaning the blight on the American dream

## QUIZ SHOW

Directed by Robert Altman

I am hard to say what makes people so desperate to get on television. But ever since the medium was invented, there has been no shortage of candidates willing to sell their souls for the privilege. No matter how many deluded fan-club members out there in an invisible design to see real people turn their lives into melodrama and fame, on shows ranging from *Opie to Stud* there is no hiding the cynicism more so on TV, all the world's a game show, and the game is rigged. But for a brief period in the 1950s, with the rise of the quiz shows, TV offered the promise of an instant and enabling democracy. Programs such as *The \$64,000 Question* and *Twenty-One* drew huge audiences with spectacles of intellectual competition competing for cash. Then, in 1959, congressional hearings revealed that the shows were fixed. TV had perpetrated the first Big Lie, ushering in an age of deconstructing public trust.

As television's original sin, a deception that hoodwinked an entire population, it is easily symbolic. Now, with the movie *Quiz Show*, producer-director Robert Altman dramatizes the story of NBC's *Twenty-One* and the rise and fall of its most celebrated contestant, Charles Van Doren. *Quiz Show* is the fourth movie that Altman has directed—and the best. After the anti-political bonanza of *Catfish People* (1990), the co-filmmaker of *The Player* (1986) and the modest virtue of *A Simple Plan* (1995), he is finally directing with the hand of wit, flair and established screenwriting that he brings to his best performances.

Although Altman does not appear on screen, *Quiz Show* seems a natural companion of his acting career. He has explored public duplicity from both sides, as a corrupt politician in *The Candidate* (1972) and as a Whiggish investigator in *Alfred Hitchcock's Murder on the Orient Express* (1974). And while faking the image of the Hollywood golden boy, he has always viewed celebrity with a presbyterian's near sense of suspicion.

In *Quiz Show*, Van Doren (Ralph Fiennes) the golden boy, TV's answer to Walter in *Erin Brockovich*. The son of poet Mark Van Doren (inevitably portrayed by Paul Scofield), he is a smart, debonair English instructor at Columbia University in New York

City who becomes *Twenty-One's* champion contestant, a role model celebrated on the covers of *Time* and *Life* magazines. Week after week, in front of 50 million viewers, Van Doren sweats it out in the show's isolation booth, appearing to rack his brain over obscure questions, while in fact he has been given the answers in advance. To make way for Van Doren's ascent, *Twenty-One's* cynical producer, Dan Gault (David Paymer), persuades the reigning champion, Herbie Stempel (a take a dive.



Fiennes (left), Christopher McQuinn, Turturro's advice jeopardizes his first Big Lie

Played with rustic brilliance by John Turturro, Stempel is a geek with a byproduct brain. Reluctantly, Stempel takes the bait by incorrectly identifying the 1950 Oscar winner for best picture in *On the Waterfront* instead of *Mary Queen of Scots*. The wrong-class Jew is humiliated by the big League Winslow, as Van Doren's wife rises, a congressional investigator named Richard Goodwin (Sik Maestre), with an amazing Harvard record coach a rat.

The ending, like the show's answer, is known in advance, but the drama is strongly successful. It captures the droll of live TV. Paul Altman's script, meanwhile, is subtle and satirical, the characters well-rounded. And as Van Doren, Fiennes delivers a beautifully shaded performance. After being rebuffed as an Oscar for his supporting role as

a Nazi in *Schindler's List*, he should get an other chance. With *Quiz Show*, Fiennes becomes a bona fide star by capturing the moral ambiguity of stardom itself.

## THE NEW AGE

Directed by Michael Tolan

While *Quiz Show* dramatizes the erosion of public faith in the end of the 1950s, *The New Age* dwells on the collapse of private faith at the end of the millennium. American writer-director Michael Tolan has already shown an unerring knack for tapping into the zeitgeist with *The Day After* (1991), a eerily disturbing tale of religious fundamentalism, and *The Player* (1992), the Hollywood satire that he wrote for director Robert Altman. With *The New Age*, Tolan offers another acute portrait of contemporary middle-class Los Angeles.

Peter (Peter Weller) and Katherine (Judy Davis) are success sophistocrats who live in a spectacular house in Beverly Hills. After inf-

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## BOOKS

### Rockies horror show

BLOOD AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS

By Nancy Baker  
(Vintage, 282 pages, \$24.95)

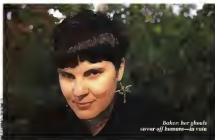
A s Bels Lagoon might have said "There was in such your blood!" Vancouver, that is. Or rather, the increasingly vampire-infested city, pictured in novels and books over the past few years. Blood sucking has become big business. American author Anne Rice has made a killing—and inspired a host of imitators—with her aristocratic undead hero, Lestat, in a series of vampire books. And the upcoming movie version of Rice's best-selling Japanese with the Kam-poo, starring Tom Cruise, promises to be the blockbuster of the decade. Canada, too, is represented in the burgeoning fraternity of blood. There is the Toronto-produced TV show *Forever Knight*, a drama about a vampire cop, as well as authors Tanya Hall (*Blood Love*) and Nancy Kijewski (*Near Death*).

But the dark star of Canadian vampire writers is Nancy Baker. Her first novel, *The Night Inside* (1997), was an instant smash hit fan brew of horror, gothic conventions, feminism and social commentary. It made Torontoan Baker, now 34, a hero of the so-called Goth crowd—the pasty-faced youths who hang out in Canadian urban centers wearing black lipstick, shock 'em hairdos and drooping netterworkly attitudes. But *The Night Inside* was also something of a publishing sensation, taking Canadian best-seller lists and subsequently being translated into five languages. Now, the aptly titled sequel, *Blood and Chrysanthemums*, has risen from Baker's cryptic like a resurrection. An attempt at exploring the complexities of vampire love, it is a less bloody—and less engaging—book. And despite some may nibbles, it fails to deliver much bite.

*Blood and Chrysanthemums* picks up directly where *The Night Inside* left off. In the first book, Arden, an earnest but indifferent PhD student at the University of Toronto, is lured by criminals making small time by using a vampire as the star. But as Arden gets to know 500-year-old (human) bloodsucker (and of those who've been) European vampire, she finds that he is a free guy after all.

Rancho and Arden fall in love, and he transforms her into a vampire to save her from certain death. Then the duo wreak gore-glittered vengeance on paparaphers and a host of experience-craving scientists—all before riding off after the sunset.

They end up in Banff, where *Blood and Chrysanthemums* begins. Arden and Rancho are loved the life of pacific warriors amid the glory of the Alberta resort town.



Baker her ghosts  
river off romance—in love

where they have vowed not to feed on humans. Not that any of the victims in Baker's mythology are really in danger; her vampires can feed without killing their victims or turning them into vampires themselves. Rather, Arden and Rancho, who have promised to be true to each other, are avoiding human blood to elude "the maddest risk of all"—becoming emotionally attached to their blood hosts. And the feelings are usually mutual—there is, apparently, something terribly by knowing about having one's blood sucked out of one's body.

But the pact falls apart. Vampires will be vampires, and Arden finds herself attracted to a lovely museum curator. Mark He, an artist, cannot resist her "radiant hair and alabaster skin" (his reaction of his response to the tempt). Rancho, in a fit of rage, makes his own betrays. And while the two undead lovers struggle with their feelings for each other and the meaning of their emotional ex-

periences, they find themselves being hunted by the Japanese mafia, or yakuza, led by Sadamori Fujiwara. Old and wise, he, too, claims to be a vampire, and he strives to convince the young bloods by telling them the story of his millennium-long life, related by Hitler in diary form.

Despite the convoluted plot, Baker has a touch of delicious in her writing. Among several truly stirring passages in the book is one from Fujiwara's diary, recounting the bombing of Hiroshima. But it's often the author's contribution on the psychology of her characters leads to overwrought prose. In one passage, she describes Mark's reaction to a perceived love pass: "Cold worry collided with sudden hot shame."

Such passages point to the central problem of Baker's novel—in more cynics than horror. There is precious little blood

spilt, and even sparser moments of true horror. That is because Baker's vampires are not evil, or monstrous, or even very interesting. They just happen to be different. And these problems with love and the future could just as well hold regular humans. In fact, they do all the time, in Harlequin romance novels.

Like other modern-day vampire writers, Baker presents her bloodsuckers as secular ghosts instead of crosses, garlic and holy water. And that is something of a loss. In religious terms, vampirism is a perversion of the sacrament and of the immortality promised by Christianity. Without that context, vampires lose much of their meaning, their creepiness—and their fun. They become, as in *Blood and Chrysanthemums*, the incarnations of rather ordinary adolescent fantasies about seducing prepubescent youth, sexual attractiveness and physical power. Compared with Brian Stoker's original *Dracula* (1897), these modern-day vampires are, well, a bunch of nerds.

Two ghosts  
take their  
bloodlust to  
Banff

JOE CHIDLEY

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# A feast for the eyes and the intellect

*Albert Barnes's distinctive approach to art is missing from a blockbuster show, but there is much to admire in the collection*

BY CAROLE CORSEIL

In this era of blockbuster, little can compare to the drama behind the current tour of paintings from the legendary Barnes collection, now on display in Toronto. The story is a marketer's dream. *Modiglianis* crossed in France, collected by an idiosyncratic American physician and hidden away in his own museum for more than 70 years, and up as gems in two coast-to-coast attempts to break pretensions in the art-buyer's will. Devotees of the deceased Barnes, who would adhere to his wish that the paintings never travel, clash with the new president of the Barnes Foundation: Richard Glusman, and some-cold-calling crusades. The judge rides in favor of Glusman, who wants to turn some of the paintings to make money to support the antiquated private museum where they normally reside in Merion, Pa., near Philadelphia.

Then, public museum elites bide to capture what is called the world's finest private collection of expressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings, and the exhibition goes on to sold-out success in Washington, Paris, Tokyo and Port Worth, Tex. Turbidity controversy ensues over the safety of the works when one large canvas, *Seurat's Passages*, is pulled from the show, confirming the malignancy of Art Watch (even in an art museum watching that advocated the tour).

This obstructed journey, culminating in the Art Gallery of Ontario leaving out 20 other artworks to become the 50th museum to host the onetime tour, is finally over. Last week, Toronto's AGO opened its Barnes doors and all eyes point to the drama playing off in it all elsewhere. Advance ticket sales for the 50-painting show, which runs until Dec. 31, now exceed 200,000, and the gallery expects to receive half its target of a half-million visitors.



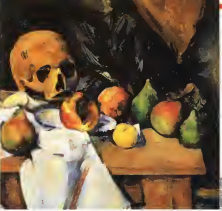
The institution, which partly financed the costs of mounting the exhibition with a \$3.75-million grant from the Ontario government, hopes to use the ticket proceeds to begin eliminating its \$4.5-million deficit. With the slogan "Never before, never again," the AGO has targeted bordering U.S. cities, made deals with hotels and airlines, opened hot offices all over Toronto and extended six hours to accommodate all comers—at \$15 a head. "It's not a show, it's an event," AGO marketing director Lai Delaney says. Even the number of people offering to be volunteers has overwhelmed gallery staff, ballooning to 1,700 with a waiting list.

The show would probably have attracted

enormous attention with the drama and the hype. Impressionism, as a movement, has come to stand for the fictitious innocence and imaginary leisure of leisure at the turn of the century. And the names of Renoir, Gauguin and Matisse, the painters who dominate the exhibition, are now infamous. Their work plays into people's hunger for accessible art: celebrating beauty, light and color. There is nothing wrong with that. The trouble with *Modiglianis*, however, is that they set up great expectations, and then take away the feeling of personal discovery that is so essential a component of this hunger.

It is this sense of personal discovery that makes the collection of Dr. Albert C. Barnes (1872-1951) so compelling. Having made his fortune in pharmaceuticals, Barnes spent much of his art that he bought what he called the scientific plasticity of his day. He did not collect for investment purposes, or to bag art-hedonistic catnip, or out of a bureaucratic colonial agenda. He collected the art of his time, initially advised by American painter William Glackens and fellow collector Leo Stein, brother of Gertrude, Barnes quickly decided for his own mind. Much has been written about his embroilment in dealing with public art institutions, and much has been made of how he resisted access to his Merion museum, but there was a great deal of method to his passion.

Under the terms of the foundation's guidelines were not to be lent because they were to be used for educational purposes. A friend and admirer of educator and writer John Dewey, Barnes, who was the son of a butcher, wanted to expose ordinary people to the wisdom of art. However, these plan po-



Gauguin's *Self with Skull*, Matisse's *The Red Madras Headress* (left) burn in controversy, the touring show features 63 paintings celebrating beauty, light and color

gic hole to fill: weekly classes in order to see the art. Barnes's educational theories aimed to create a means of appreciating aesthetic qualities wherever they could be found. Barnes also emphasized the dynamic relationships between different cultural visual expressions. African art, for example, was central to his collection, and the fact that he put the foundation under the stewardship of LaSalle University, a small predominantly black institution in Philadelphia, was no coincidence. The way he arranged artworks from different cultures alongside each other not only showed how much early modernism was influenced by African art, it gave equal value to myriad styles, and reflected his belief in the essential oneness of human beings.

While this kind of formalism, which ignores the cultural and historical context of an artwork is now considered unfathomable, there is something touching and fascinating about Barnes's impulses. He represents a lesson of American idealism that a new logic, if not supposed. This aspect of his collecting is certainly supported in the touring exhibition, which includes no African or other art.

The show begins with *Seurat's A Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte* (1877) and ends with Matisse's powerful *Le Bonheur de Vivre* (1906-1908). What lies in between is an intense experience where it is possible to see that painting was once the site of an unprecedented cultural shift. Most of the works by

artists as diverse as Cézanne, Modigliani, van Gogh, Matisse, Picasso and Gauguin are still fresh, showing these painters' struggles with ways of seeing—and of apprehending the world of a new age. The paintings' vitality is enhanced by the fact that, until the late 1930s, the Barnes Foundation stipulated that they may not be reproduced in color. "I am convinced," Barnes once wrote, "that I cannot get enough license." Some would disagree. There are 17 Remains in the collection. While a few, like *Melior and Child* (1881) or *The Family* (1875-1877), done with Rembrandt's obvious delight in capturing the faces of women and children, may feel curiously muted, and even aged at times. But the room of Remains was up the rest of the show. To move from his noisy, fleshy paintings to Cézanne's reticently cold portraits and to some still lifes and landscapes is a kind of visual and intellectual shock. To see how Cézanne was breaking the convention of perspective 10 years before Rembrandt was painting some of these scenes is liberating.

Two of the 31 Cézannes, *The Card Players* (1890-1892) and *Ballroom in Le Havre* (1900-1905), are considered among the most important paintings of the late 19th and early 20th century. Nude bathers form a great part of Cézanne's oeuvre, but there is something particularly naked and charged about this one. The cobalt blue of the sky is so intense, and the painting, rather than being proud and

postured, is full of strange expressive, almost dreamlike, as if the figures were made from that surreal force.

Between the cluster of Cézannes and Matisse's there are numerous striking, revealing works, including a series of *Modiglianis* that are much more alive than they appear in reproduction: where they tend to be iconic and lose the feeling that Modigliani had for his models. Of note in that section are a lovely *Manet* (The Red Studio, 1870), full of watery reflections and depicting the artist himself, a bold *Manet* (The Red Studio, 1870), some early *Picassos*, the precise isolation of two *Boschmans*, two *Gauguins*, and two *Gogh's* (Joseph's House, 1880).

Van Gogh painted six portraits of Rembrandt, who haunted the walls of the railway station in Arles, the town where van Gogh had a breakdown. Rembrandt, whom van Gogh described as a kind of *father figure*, was full of feeling and emotion—wanted the artist in the hospital during that time. The picture in the Barnes collection, which is dominated by a green and orange decorative background, is the only signed one. It captures a transcendent sadness in the eyes, van Gogh's affection for the man, as well as Rembrandt's concern for the painter.

The exhibition concludes with 18 Matisse's, the earliest dating from 1905, the latest from 1947. As opposed to the rest of the show, which is mounted on white walls that make those of the Barnes Foundation, the Matisse section is hung on a marbled paper that is reminiscent of Matisse's bold colors and decorative patterns. The paintings like *The Dance* (1910), a portrait of the artist's family, and *Le Bonheur de Vivre* (1906), all have a sense of joy. Matisse can evoke a strong sensation through the most restrained of means, even in a small painting such as *Interior with a View* (1910), where the white transparent curtain over a window catches the light in a way that suggests the play of a sunny day in a remote hotel room. *Le Bonheur de Vivre* is, in particular, beside in subject matter, but with such bold lines in the execution. The large canvas works the eye in a very unusual way, some sections of it suggesting our paintings and pages made, while the center of the piece features one of Matisse's favorite motifs, a circle of dancers.

To move from this starting work right into the landscape of stilling Tintin and postcards and cartoons that the AGO has set up a few feet away is a made conclusion. There, van Gogh's *Reds* from a forest hanging on the wall, and the *Seurat's* *A Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte* (1877) are the only two "Never before, never again." For all of the pleasure that this exhibition brings, it is hard not to think of Barnes as the posthumous subject of a famous said. (C)



# In the lap of controversy

BY ALLAN FOTHERINGHAM

There is nothing worse than a movie about who has sex with whom. Toronto, which has been billing itself as the Athens of the North, goes into high hype with its Toronto International Film Festival where, as a result, you have to wait until 10 p.m. to view a flick that seems promising.

The art object in question was something called *Mr. Parker & Mr. Hanson*. This turned out to be quite the dumbest thing ever viewed in decades. It would seem difficult to make a humorous movie about Dorothy Parker, the famed 1930s wit and aphorist, but someone has succeeded.

Recently and her guest at the Algonquin Round Table—Robert Benchley, Alexander Woollcott and the rest—supposedly were the shrewdest and most cutting minds in Manhattan; writers and critics and drinkers who could deliver as well as funny pieces, if the fashion of marriage lasted that long.

When someone rushed into a cocktail party with the news that president Calvin Coolidge celebrated in silent Cal, was dead, she said, "How can they tell?"

Or "If all the girls at Yassar were laid out to me I wouldn't be a bit surprised."

Or "Men seldom make passes at girls who wear glasses."

Or "One more drink and I'll be under the host."

It is one of the more amazing facts of fiction that a movie about Dorothy Parker and her witty friends doesn't have a single laugh as it *Alone* about the time she started to slash her wrists in her bathroom, logic took over and several of us—though not the first—decided to walk out, something I can not recall ever doing before, especially at a film festival in the Toronto Film Festival.

As fate would have it, we ate on Yonge Street, against "throughout" in the subway, and sped across the street to the Ross Rail Tavern, advertising "top dancers." Despite for a laugh, after the comedy just reflected on us, we struggle past the sorry miscreants at the door and enter



Lap dancing for those who have just come in from Mark, is the newest invention of sophisticated Canadian cities to entertain members of the male sex who apparently have never seen a single member of the female sex asked. For a fee, ladies who chew gum

sit at on your lap and—whoope!—the label buyer approaches.

Recently, an Ontario high judge ruled that such conduct was within acceptable community standards and threw out a prosecution. I would like to take that particular judge to a live dancing episode. In fact I would pay his entrance fee and not even part of it on the expense account.

The vast tavern is filled with bored young men, none of whom seemed much interested in the gynecoological displays that were being displayed on stage, but were deep into debates about the baseball strike and the Maple Leafs.

Being someone who's died of this lack of passion, we asked the waiter what was going on upstairs, where there seemed to be some traffic. Male strippers, was the reply. That required further research.

Disappointed, in a long grappling leap, were a dozen or so females, clump of hair, close of skin, spotless faded jeans, all looking like well-bred graduates of some exclusive girls school. Some confessed to being on a "dietetic"—along the fence drive to a crime night out. Others said it was their case and only exposure to such a joint.

Inside, amid the wild shouts and screams, the pattern was consistent. What looked like young university girls, fashionably dressed, opening muscular men of varied colors who seemed to start on the second level where Ben Johnson left off, stripping down and waggling their crotch in the flicks and drunks of the screaming females.

Now there is something wrong here. This is, we will remind any Faithful Reader who has got this far, past midnight on Saturday night, where all the businessmen in the land are supposed to be seduced.

In the richest and largest city in Canada, downtown, are hundreds of bored waiting-class ladies, discussing hockey while slumped rooms are taking of their leathers. Upstairs, just a staircase away, you'll find the scoured looks are displaying their weapons to several hundred girls who look as if they are on the way next week to Toronto meetings and their classes in advanced poetry (Girls under pressure at men with hair waxes).

In 1940 author Gay Talese published *The New York Times* the result of eight years' research in America's sexual revolution. Talese, married to a respected New York editor, valued the then new phenomenon of marriage parlors across the land, nuptial bookers and bar girls and did all the necessary research a dual reporter must do.

His conclusion at the top of the best-selling book was that as any given sexual there were hundreds of thousands of American men, mostly odd and mostly married, who were out paying for something that an ordinary sexual night think they could get at home.

The Ross Rail Tavern, at midnight on a Saturday night in Toronto, indicates there are more hundreds of thousands of American men, mostly odd and mostly married, who were out paying for something that an ordinary sexual night think they could get at home.

Was there really a "revolution"? Answers must include a stamped envelope



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